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ABSTRACT

A study was undertaken in 1976-77 of foreign students and faculty in all Canadian universities. "Foreign" is used to mean non-Canadian landed immigrants as well as non-Canadians in Canada on temporary visas, although the distinction is felt to be a very important one for further understanding. The two main sources of data were the federal Department of Employment and Immigration, and the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada, which collects data from individual institutions. Discrepancies were found in the data from the two sources. The student statistical report includes sections on the collection and improvement of student data; characteristics of students with unknown residence status; enrollment patterns of Canadians and non-Canadians; major field of study for both categories; sex, age, and length of time in Canada; and country of origin of non-Canadians. The faculty report includes sections on the collection and improvement of faculty data; characteristics of faculty with unknown residence status; origins and distribution of non-Canadian faculty; citizenship and immigration status by subject taught; degrees earned by Canadian and foreign faculty; faculty rank; previous employment of university teachers; and age and year of first appointment. Substantial data tables are included. It is concluded that: student and faculty data reporting has improved in recent years; although the proportion of non-Canadian students has not changed greatly, that of landed immigrants versus visa-holders has been affected by immigration regulation changes; and the heaviest influx of foreign faculty has been from more established graduate schools in the United States and Europe. (MSE)

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AUCC POLICY STUDIES

STUDY NO. 2

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CITIZENSHIP OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES
— A STATISTICAL REPORT —

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Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada

November 1979

CITIZENSHIP OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES
— A STATISTICAL REPORT —

Prepared by the Research Division of the Council
of Ontario Universities on behalf of the Association
of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

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Requests for further information should be directed to Dr. Laura J. Selleck, Research Division, Council of Ontario Universities.

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LIST OF INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE AUCC STUDY

	Reporting to USIS on magnetic tape in 76/77:	Reporting aggregate data on U.C. forms in 1976-77:
Newfoundland	Memorial University	
P.E.I.		University of Prince Edward Isl.
Nova Scotia	Dalhousie University St. Francis Xavier University St. Mary's University University of King's College	College of Cape Breton
New Brunswick	Mount Allison University University of New Brunswick St. Thomas University	Université de Moncton
Quebec	McGill University Université de Montréal*	Concordia University
Ontario	Brock University Carleton University University of Guelph Laurentian University McMaster University Université d'Ottawa Queen's University University of Toronto Trent University University of Waterloo University of Western Ontario University of Windsor York University Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Université Sainte Paul	Collège Dominicain
Manitoba	University of Manitoba University of Winnpeg	Brandon University
Saskatchewan	University of Saskatchewan University of Regina	
Alberta	University of Alberta University of Calgary	
B.C.	University of British Columbia Simon Fraser University University of Victoria	

ALL REPORT TO UCASS ON MAGNETIC TAPE

* Université de Montréal's USIS report for 1976-77 was incomplete and was excluded from the data used in the study.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Project

In August 1976, the Council of Ontario Universities was asked to undertake, on behalf of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, a study of foreign students, international mobility of faculty, and the universities' role in international education. At an early date it became apparent, however, that COU's available resources would be seriously overextended if an attempt were made to fulfill the broad implications of this mandate. As a result, the principal objectives of the study were narrowed considerably to focus on the collection of accurate data on numbers and characteristics of foreign students and faculty in all Canadian universities.

The distinction between Canadian and foreign students and faculty is very common. But it is simplistic and requires further clarification if significant misunderstanding is to be avoided. The best and fairest simple distinction is between Canadian and non-Canadian, and this is the one employed in this study. But it should be understood that "non-Canadian" covers two categories: non-Canadians who are landed immigrants in Canada and non-Canadians who are in Canada on a temporary visa, either a student visa or a

work permit. Thus "Canadians" are persons holding Canadian citizenship, most of whom (but not all) are Canadian born. "Non-Canadians" are those who do not hold Canadian citizenship, and this includes both landed immigrants and visa holders. Landed immigrants enjoy most of the rights accorded Canadians, including the right to work and the protection of human rights legislation. They are not aptly described as "foreigners". This term is more appropriately restricted to persons who are citizens of another country in Canada on a temporary visa. As this study will show, recent changes in Canada's immigration laws have significantly affected the numbers and the privileges of visa students and faculty. This in turn has led to some misunderstanding about the present number of "foreign" students and faculty in Canada. Clearing up this misunderstanding should be one of the beneficial results of the study.

Although the Statistics Canada data sets for university students and faculty were the most comprehensive and detailed sources available, preliminary reviews showed questionable figures for some important variables, and a few institutions reporting high numbers of students and faculty with unknown citizenship or immigration status. Maximum effort was therefore placed on the improvement of the Statistics Canada data base. Participation by all AUCC member institutions and cooperation between COU and the staff of the Statistics Canada Education, Science and Culture

Division were required in order to obtain accurate comprehensive data for 1976-77. As work progressed, unforeseen problems within COU and the universities led to a revision of the study timetable. A few institutions, lacking time or resources to revise their reports decided against active participation. In the final tables, nearly comprehensive data were obtained for total numbers of non-Canadian students and faculty, but for some variables, a representative sample from the participating institutions was used. Although it was important to determine absolute numbers across Canada, the characteristics of students and faculty in the participating universities do not appear to differ significantly from those in the total university population.

The general scope and limitations of the Statistics Canada data are discussed in the following pages, with more detailed explanations of collection and verification in the descriptions of student and faculty tables. The data used for each table are clearly identified, in order to prevent misinterpretation of anomalous figures for certain provinces. A standard breakdown by legal residence status permits comparison of Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and holders of temporary visas with respect to a variety of personal and academic characteristics.

1.2 Sources of Student and Faculty Data

A major objective of this study has been the development of accurate and comprehensive data regarding the numbers and characteristics of non-Canadian students and faculty in all provinces. The two main sources of statistical information on the origins, legal status and locations of these students and teachers are the federal Department of Employment and Immigration, and the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada, which collects data from individual institutions through its University Student Information System (USIS) and University and Colleges Academic Staff System (UCASS).

A review of existing information showed a significant discrepancy between Immigration and Statistics Canada reporting of students[1] in the country on temporary visas for the 1976-77 academic year. During the period under investigation, Immigration data were based on the total number of valid documents for the calendar year (or alternatively, documents valid on a given date).

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[1] These problems are also discussed by Dr. Max von Zur-Muehlen, in Foreign Students in Canada and Canadian Students Abroad (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Institutional and Public Finance Statistics Branch, 13 March 1978), and in a forthcoming report, "Foreign Students at Canadian Universities in 1978" (excerpt courtesy Dr. von Zur-Muehlen).

Statistics Canada figures reporting the number of students registered on 1 November 1976 are generally higher than Immigration totals for the same date, with considerable variation by institution and province:

	1 Statistics Canada Fall 1976	2 Immigration 1 Nov. 1976	3 Immigration Calendar Year 1976
Newfoundland	136	117	163
P.E.I.	46	45	58
Nova Scotia	823	776	993
New Brunswick	388	324	416
Quebec	5,211	4,529	6,634
Ontario	9,074	8,406	11,145
Manitoba	1,312	1,158	1,406
Saskatchewan	987	841	1,633
Alberta	2,051	1,656	2,208
B.C.	1,233	1,107	1,616
	21,261	18,959	26,272

1. Table 1 of Student Statistical Report (all participating institutions).
2. Unpublished Dept. of Employment & Immigration Data.
3. Max von Zur-Muehlen, Foreign Students in Canada and Canadian Students Abroad, Statistics Canada, 13 March 1978, Table B-1

At present, these institutional discrepancies cannot be satisfactorily explained.[2] Immigration Department's totals for documents valid during

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[2] von Zur-Muehlen, "Foreign Students at Canadian Universities, 1977-78", excerpt from unpublished report, p. 1. Mr. Michael Ethier of the Department of Employment and Immigration in Ottawa kindly provided Immigration data and explained procedures used in its collection.

the 1976 calendar year are considerably higher than the Statistics Canada reports of registered students, again with substantial variations by province and institution. Since the Immigration figures are based on numbers of visas issued, rather than students registering at a given institution, they must be interpreted with caution. A student leaving Canada during the academic year and then returning might be issued a new visa upon re-entry and thus be counted twice. The calendar year Immigration total also includes students registered for short courses who would not be counted in the annual report to Statistics Canada.

Although there are occasional errors in the classification of educational institutions by level, Immigration statistics are reliable for total numbers of student visas issued. Immigration data also report accurately the country of origin, since the documentation process begins in the student's home country, requires a passport and frequently other proof of identity, and is completed only when the student finally enters Canada. However, the document count is not an accurate record of enrolment, since in 1976 there was no consistent follow-up of students once they entered Canada. A letter of acceptance from a Canadian institution was required before the student obtained authorization, but once past the point of entry, he might register at another university or another type of educational institution without informing the Immigration

Department. This probably explains some of the institutional disparities between Immigration and USIS data. University level visas for 1976 are also not differentiated by programme, qualification sought or registration status (full or part-time) in the Immigration statistics.

New regulations and procedures for data collection will improve Immigration Department statistics in the future. From 10 April 1978, the Department has recorded a head count of students, instead of numbers of documents issued. New reports can also separate university students by bachelor, master's, and doctorate degree categories. Section 10 of the 1976 Immigration Act (which came into effect in early April, 1978), states that students cannot change schools or programmes of study without first applying for amended authorization. This should insure more accurate reporting by institution.

The Statistics Canada UCASS system was the only possible source of comprehensive faculty data. The Immigration Department reports the intended occupation of landed immigrants entering each year, but those who declare university teaching as an intended occupation may not in fact secure or take up academic appointments. Statistics Canada, however, collects standardized data on every full-time staff member employed on 1 October of each year.

The Statistics Canada data sets were accepted for the AUCC study because they were comprehensive, containing information regarding all

Canadian universities, with similar variables and variable definitions for all. At the beginning of the study, all AUCC member institutions were informed of the aims and scope of the project, and were asked for their cooperation. Forty institutions agreed to participate in the study by attempting to upgrade their reports to Statistics Canada and permitting collective publication of data. In 1976-77, about 84% of the 563,372 university students in the USIS system were registered at the participating institutions.

An initial assessment of the quality of Statistics Canada data was carried out, and the citizenship and legal residence status variables were checked for rates of non-response. Not all institutions submitted all the data elements required and for some information on citizenship and visa status was incomplete or not accurately updated. It was found that unknowns or non-responses for the key legal status elements were localized in certain regions and institutions, and were more common in certain subject areas. Letters were sent to designated reporting officers in these institutions, asking them to augment and re-submit their data. In most cases this process yielded considerably improved figures for the final tabulation. For some institutions the updating procedure was not completed until the 1977-78 reports, which show further reductions in rates of non-reporting for both students and faculty.

The process of reporting students permits greater flexibility than that

for faculty. Most institutions report individual student data on magnetic tape for efficient assimilation into the USIS computer file. However, a few institutions report aggregated data on paper "UC" forms. As will be explained in more detail in the student descriptive report, the hard copy or "UC" form institutions presented problems for the tabulation of all required variables.

1.3 Changes in Immigration Regulations affecting Students and Faculty[3]

The entrance into Canada of non-Canadian students and teachers is regulated by the federal Department of Employment and Immigration. After extensive review of existing policy, a new Immigration Act was tabled before Parliament in late 1976. The new Act, which came into effect in early April, 1978, reinforced and consolidated several changes in policy that influenced the pattern of non-Canadian student enrolment during the years of concern to this study. Changing regulations have also affected the entrance of non-Canadian faculty, although with less impact on the overall statistics.

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[3]The main sources for this summary are Department of Manpower (now Employment) and Immigration publications: the 1974 Green Paper on Immigration, Parts I and II; New Directions: A Look at Canada's Immigration Act and Regulations, (Ottawa:1978); and Studying in Canada: Facts for Foreign Students (Ottawa:1978). Mr. John Helliwell, the Director of Foreign Student Affairs of the Canadian Bureau for International Education, provided an overview of changes and suggested sources of information.

Prior to 1972, students could enter Canada on temporary visas and then apply for landed immigrant status from within the country. Since prospective graduate students could also apply directly for permanent immigration status on the strength of their foreign first degrees or work experience, many non-Canadian students entered as landed immigrants or became landed immigrants after a short time in Canada on student visas. Vistors and those with temporary employment permits could also apply for permanent status from within Canada, in accordance with Section 34 of the 1952 Immigration Act. On 3 November 1972 this provision was revoked. Students were now required to return to their home country before applying for landed immigrant status.

On 1 January 1973, a further regulation limited the working privileges of visitors and students. An employment permit would now be required by visa students seeking part-time or summer work, and this would only be granted if a Canada Manpower Centre certified that a qualified Canadian citizen or landed immigrant was not available. Visa students in Canada before 1 January 1973 were exempted until the end of their current programme, as were graduate teaching assistants and others for whom employment formed an integral part of their education.

In order to deal with the backlog of persons already in Canada after the November 1972 revocation of the right to apply for permanent status from within, an amnesty programme was established. A proclamation was made on 15 August 1973 that all those illegally in Canada before

30 November 1972 were given until 15 October 1973 to apply for landed status under extremely lenient selection criteria. The sharp increase in numbers of students 18 and over who were granted landed immigrant status in 1973-74 suggests that many students whose visas had expired took advantage of the amnesty provision:

Federal Fiscal Year (1 April - 31 March)	Students 18 & over	% of Total	Total Landed Immigrants
Fiscal Year 1969-70	3,642	2.3	161,526
1970-71	3,311	2.3	144,829
1971-72	3,008	2.6	117,568
1972-73	3,304	2.7	124,727
1973-74	13,313	6.6	203,214
1974-75	7,691	3.6	216,611
1975-76	7,599	4.3	176,792
1976-77	7,954	5.6	142,627
1977-78	6,461	5.9	109,274

Source: Tables reporting "Immigration by (Intended) Occupational Group" in Annual Reports of the Department of Employment and Immigration (Ottawa: 1969-70 through 1977-78).

The 1976 Immigration Act, effective since April 1978, has consolidated earlier regulations. The granting of permanent immigration status is now dependent on the applicant's immediate prospects for employment.

Graduate students who might have easily obtained landed status in the early seventies must now enter on student visas. Students must obtain authorization from abroad before coming to Canada; they can no longer apply at the border, or while visitors in Canada. Section 10 of the 1976 Act also prohibits a change of status for visitors without official permission. Students cannot change schools or programmes of study without applying for amended authorization. As later tables will show, the end result of these changes has been a decline in landed immigrants and an increase in numbers of visa students studying at Canadian universities. The new restrictions limiting the working privileges of visa students has probably altered the composition of the foreign student population according to economic background and country of origin. The present study does not attempt to deal with matters of economic status and financial support for foreign students. Although not a factor in the 1976-77 data, differential fees introduced in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and most recently the Maritime provinces may also affect visa student enrolment.

Data on non-Canadian faculty have been less directly affected by immigration policy changes, since most of the landed immigrants reported for the years under investigation were appointed before significant restrictions came into effect. However, many of these persons would be subject to closer scrutiny under present-day regulations. A February 1974

amendment ruled that solid indication must exist that an applicant's occupation was in demand in Canada before permanent immigration status would be approved. A further restriction in October, 1974 provided for a ten-point deduction (of the fifty required for approval) unless the applicant produced evidence of arranged employment or was going to a job where significant regional shortages existed. Since 1976, the Department of Immigration has listed the occupational demand for university teachers without prearranged employment as zero.[4] In effect, an applicant will only be approved if he has a verified appointment offer, and the university shows that reasonable effort has been made to find a qualified Canadian or current landed immigrant to fill the position.

The January, 1973 restriction on the employment privileges of visitors also applied to those holding temporary work permits. According to that regulation, an employment visa could only be granted if Canada Manpower certified that qualified residents could not be found. As of 15 April, 1977, this provision was made more specific, requiring the employer to show that a thorough search had been made to find a suitable candidate within the country. For universities, this meant advertising in major newspapers and professional journals across Canada. After a period of negotiation with the universities, graduate teaching assistants were exempted from the requirement.

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[4]Max von Zur-Muehlen, The Issue of Foreign University Teachers at Canadian Universities, Part III (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Institutional and Public Finance Statistics Branch, 1 May 1977), p.15. Immigration law affecting teachers is also discussed in Appendix C of this work.

Foreign faculty continue to be appointed, particularly in specialized areas where Canadians with advanced qualifications are still not available, but the process of gaining entry to Canada has become more complicated for both the applicant and the university making the appointment.

2.0 STUDENT STATISTICAL REPORT

2.1 Collection and Improvement of Student Data

The USIS data file includes information on all students registered in credit courses in public and private degree granting institutions in Canada. Each college and university reports a number of personal and academic data elements for each registered student as of a given date each year.[5] Generally speaking, the required information is collected from application and registration forms completed by the students themselves and checked by staff at the time of registration. For this study institutions were asked to make special efforts to ensure accuracy and completeness of Fall 1976 data reported to USIS.

Although most institutions report to USIS on magnetic tape, a minority still present aggregated student data on hard copy. These paper "U.C." forms do not distinguish landed immigrants from those holding student visas. In addition, aggregate data limit the possibilities for data manipulation and analysis, since records of individuals are not separable from the group. Those participating institutions using "U.C." forms were asked to provide additional information about the legal status of their non-Canadian students. However, defects in some elements precluded combining hard copy and magnetic tape data in the final tables.

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[5] 1 November in Ontario; 1 December in the other provinces.

Table 1 reports 1976-77 enrolment, full-time and part-time by legal status for all participating institutions, grouped by province. Data from institutions using tape were generated in the required USIS system format. Data from institutions using hard copy were provided by reporting officers or estimated on the basis of the more complete 1977-78 USIS reports.

Because data from hard copy institutions were incomplete, the majority of the tables present data only from participating tape institutions. However, this represents about 72% of the total Canadian university enrolment. Except for Quebec, where lack of hard copy data significantly alters the provincial picture, the participating tape institutions appear to be quite representative of the larger population. In the case of Quebec the percentages for the different residence status groups shown in Table 1 are more representative of the province as a whole than are the Quebec figures in subsequent tables which report only magnetic tape data. If all universities were included, an even higher percentage of Canadian citizens would be shown for Quebec.

The legal residence categories used in Table 1 are employed throughout the report. The first three are self-explanatory. "Other Visas" include dependants of diplomatic and consular officials, and persons admitted to Canada on temporary employment permits, including medical interns and residents. The "Non-Canadians, status not reported"

All Participating Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS
Table 1

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province 1976-77

Province	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	9,352	297	136	42	33	-	9,860
	94.8	3.0	1.4	.4	.3		100.0
P.E.I.	2,254	29	46	-	3	-	2,332
	96.7	1.2	2.0		.1		100.0
Nova Scotia*	13,390	637	823	10	7	607	15,474
	86.5	4.1	5.3	.1	.1	3.9	100.0
New Brunswick	14,781	286	388	24	36	-	15,515
	95.3	1.8	2.5	.2	.2		100.0
Quebec	64,490	6,796	5,211	309	418	821	78,045
	82.6	8.7	6.7	.4	.5	1.1	100.0
Ontario	191,558	19,022	9,074	717	1,016	1,783	223,170
	85.8	8.5	4.1	.3	.5	.8	100.0
Manitoba	26,451	1,619	1,312	72	88	151	29,693
	89.1	5.5	4.4	.2	.3	.5	100.0
Saskatchewan	19,769	725	987	6	72	332	21,891
	90.3	3.3	4.5	.1	.3	1.5	100.0
Alberta	33,217	2,693	2,051	-	-	19	37,980
	87.5	7.1	5.4			.1	100.0
B.C.	35,130	4,083	1,233	50	584	1	41,081
	85.5	9.9	3.0	.1	1.4	<.1	100.0
Total	410,392	36,187	21,261	1,230	2,257	3,714	475,041
	86.4	7.6	4.5	.3	.5	.8	100.0

* Excludes College of Cape Breton

category includes all students reporting a country of citizenship other than Canada whose immigration status cannot be determined. "NR" includes all those for whom both citizenship and immigration status elements are lacking. In Table 1, each non-reported category is less than 1% of the total.

Variations among the provinces relate to the size and nature of the institutions in the province, as well as to geography. Subsequent tables (6, 21) show proportionately more non-Canadians enrolled in graduate programmes than in undergraduate ones. Accordingly, provinces with institutions enrolling small numbers of graduate students (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick) have a lower percentage of non-Canadian students than those with universities having large graduate enrolments. Non-Canadian students are also more numerous in the large urban universities (Table 4) and in the science disciplines, particularly engineering (Tables 8,9).

In general, the percentages of both landed immigrants and visa students are lowest in the Atlantic Region and highest in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Ontario has almost half (47%) of the total non-Canadian university student enrolment and the pattern of the immigration status of its students is close to that for Canada as a whole.

Table 2 illustrates the changes in reporting student resident status that occurred between 1975-76 and 1977-78. The provincial totals

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS

Table 2

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province

1975-76 to 1977-78

Province		Canadian Citizens		Landed Immigrants		Student Visas		Other Visas		Non-Can. NR		NR		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nfld.	75-76	8,921	94.2	266	2.8	110	1.2	107	1.1	65	.6	-		9,469	100.0
	76-77	9,352	94.8	297	3.0	136	1.4	42	.4	33	.3	-		9,860	100.0
	77-78	9,532	94.6	311	3.1	174	1.7	38	.4	18	.2	-		10,073	100.0
N.S.	75-76	13,469	88.7	637	4.2	724	4.8	16	.1	133	.9	212	1.4	15,191	100.0
	76-77	13,390	86.5	637	4.1	823	5.3	10	.1	7	.1	607	3.9	15,474	100.0
	77-78	14,079	89.7	568	3.6	926	5.9	11	.1	35	.2	70	.4	15,689	100.0
N.B.	75-76	9,875	94.1	264	2.5	313	3.0	18	.2	26	.2	-		10,496	100.0
	76-77	9,474	93.3	261	2.6	364	3.6	22	.2	36	.4	-		10,157	100.0
	77-78	9,634	93.0	276	2.7	425	4.1	18	.2	2	.1	9	.1	10,364	100.0
Que.	75-76	14,865	74.8	2,150	10.8	2,212	11.1	37	.2	248	1.2	355	1.8	19,867	100.0
	76-77	15,287	75.8	1,992	9.9	2,491	12.4	37	.2	247	1.2	109	.5	20,163	100.0
	77-78	15,339	76.5	1,879	9.4	2,491	12.4	28	.1	246	1.2	75	.4	20,058	100.0
Ont.	75-76*	182,032	83.1	19,638	9.0	7,415	3.4	641	.3	2,888	1.3	6,560	3.0	219,174	100.0
	76-77	190,889	85.8	19,006	8.5	9,070	4.1	710	.3	1,016	.5	1,783	.8	222,474	100.0
	77-78	195,199	87.0	18,889	8.4	9,285	4.1	888	.4	-		233	.1	224,494	100.0
Man.	75-76	23,833	89.6	1,644	6.2	997	3.7	79	.3	37	.1	4	.1	26,594	100.0
	76-77	24,136	88.5	1,559	5.7	1,271	4.7	70	.3	88	.3	151	.6	27,275	100.0
	77-78	24,028	89.0	1,425	5.3	1,458	5.4	87	.3	10	.1	2	<.1	27,010	100.0
Sask.	75-76	17,973	88.6	739	3.6	701	3.5	-		64	.3	811	4.0	20,288	100.0
	76-77	19,769	90.3	725	3.3	987	4.5	6	.1	72	.3	332	1.5	21,891	100.0
	77-78	19,834	89.7	672	3.0	1,027	4.6	12	.1	87	.4	477	2.2	22,109	100.0
Alta.	75-76	33,147	86.6	3,125	8.2	1,979	5.2	-		-		9	.1	38,260	100.0
	76-77	33,217	87.5	2,693	7.1	2,051	5.4	-		-		19	.1	37,980	100.0
	77-78	32,628	87.5	2,475	6.6	2,156	5.8	-		-		23	.1	37,282	100.0
B.C.	75-76	33,286	85.5	4,036	10.4	975	2.5	36	.1	613	1.6	-		38,946	100.0
	76-77	34,433	85.9	3,928	9.8	1,147	2.9	50	.1	519	1.3	1	<.1	40,078	100.0
	77-78	34,746	86.5	3,609	9.0	1,300	3.2	45	.1	476	1.2	-		40,176	100.0
Canada	75-76	337,401	84.7	32,499	8.2	15,426	3.9	934	.2	4,074	1.0	7,951	2.0	398,285	100.0
	76-77	349,947	86.3	31,098	7.7	18,304	4.5	947	.2	2,018	.5	3,002	.7	405,352	100.0
	77-78	355,019	87.2	30,104	7.4	19,242	4.7	1,127	.3	874	.2	889	.2	407,255	100.0

* Universite St. Paul not included in 1975-76 Ontario data.

include all credit students (undergraduate and graduate, full-time and part-time) plus medical interns and residents at teaching hospitals affiliated with participating tape institutions.

In almost every province between 1975 and 1977 the percentage of both Canadian citizens and visa students increased while that of landed immigrants decreased. At the same time the numbers in both NR categories were markedly reduced. The percentage in the Other Visa category remained about the same. The changes that took place during these three years in the three main categories are due to two factors: increases and decreases in the actual numbers of registered students, and more accurate reporting of persons whose immigration status previously was unknown.

Total enrolment in Canada shows an increase of nearly 9,000 between 1975 and 1977. The 1977 figure for Canadian citizens, however, shows an increase of 17,618 above that for 1975 while the number of landed immigrants shows a decline of 2,395. The number of non-Canadian students in the student visa category increased by 3,816, while those in the category Other Visas increased by 193. The decrease in two NR categories is most striking: Non-Canadian NR dropped by 3,200, and NR by 7,062. Evidently, the removal of over 10,000 unknowns affected the rates of increase and decrease in the known categories. But the changes in the immigration law summarized in the preceding chapter also played a significant role, decreasing the number of landed immigrants and increasing the number of visa

students. The number of students admitted to Canada as landed immigrants has declined significantly over the past few years. And as a result the number of foreign nationals coming to Canada as students who earlier might have entered the country as landed immigrants or have achieved this status soon after entry now enter on student visas and remain in this category.

When examining the long term trends in the enrolment of non-Canadian students in Canadian universities, therefore, it is now essential to group students who are in the category visa student with those in the category landed immigrant for purposes of comparability back to the early 70's.

USIS data go back to 1972-73. Assuming that those in the category "Not Reported" can be distributed proportionately among the remaining categories, a not unreasonable assumption providing the data are available to separate undergraduate from graduate and full-time from part-time enrolment, a time series can be constructed for non-Canadian students in Canada (Table 3). The picture that emerges differs substantially from what has been recently portrayed as a period of remarkable growth in enrolment of "foreign" students in Canadian universities. It is true that there has been a large increase in the percentage of visa students, this category having increased by about 65% in the six year period between 1972-73 and 1977-78. But the basic fact is that the percentage of non-Canadians has remained relatively

Row Percentages

USIS
Table 3

Distribution of Enrolment at
USIS Reporting Institutions
by Citizenship

	Canadians	Non-Canadians	Total
1972-73	301,173	40,517	341,690
	88.1	11.9	100.0
1973-74	316,827	43,792	360,619
	87.9	12.1	100.0
1974-75	328,372	47,283	375,655
	87.4	12.6	100.0
1975-76	344,270	54,015	398,285
	86.4	13.6	100.0
1976-77	352,589	52,763	406,352
	87.0	13.0	100.0
1977-78	355,795	51,460	407,255
	87.4	12.6	100.0

constant throughout this period. There has not been a massive influx of "foreign" students into Canadian universities in this period. Rather there has been a slow and inexorable statistical change in the numbers of non-Canadian students in the two categories, landed immigrant and visa student, with the number in the former category decreasing and the number in the latter increasing, primarily as a result of changes in Canada's immigration laws.

2.2 Characteristics of Students with Unknown Residence Status

One of the principal objectives of this study was a reduction in the number of individual students whose citizenship and visa status went unreported in USIS. Significant improvements have been achieved in this area. In Ontario the non-Canadian NR category was reduced from 1.3% to zero, and the NR category from 3% to 0.1% between 1975 and 1977. Given the number of non-Canadians enrolled in Ontario universities this reduction for Ontario represents about 90% of the total achieved for Canada as a whole. Although the immigration status of students in the NR categories cannot be ascertained, characteristics of the NR component in other tables suggest that it would be misleading to prorate by a simple 50-50 division.[6] In general, the characteristics of the NR group approximate those of Canadian citizens more than non-Canadians. Also, the non-Canadian NR group more closely resembles the landed immigrant population rather than the student visa one. In Table 5, for example 2,391 (80%) of the

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[6] von Zur-Meuhlen, Foreign Students .... Canadian Students Abroad, p.123

total of 3,002 NR are part-time. And the percentage of part-time students who are visa students is very low, only 1.2%. It is likely, therefore, that the great majority of the NR students are either Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. Further, the NR group has a higher proportion of undergraduates than any of the non-Canadian groups (Table 7). The non-Canadian NR category has a higher percentage of master's level students than do either of the landed immigrant or student visa groups but a lower percentage of doctoral students. Also, non-reporting is more prevalent in some discipline areas than in others. 44% of all the NR's are in the health professions, as are 22% of the non-Canadian NR's (Table 9). However, the percentage of visa students in health is low (2.9%) compared with the total for all discipline areas (4.5%). Conversely, however, the areas with the highest percentages of non-Canadians: engineering, mathematics and the physical sciences, show low percentages of NR. Preliminary tabulations showed that non-reporting was localized in certain institutions and in certain categories. 39% of all NR were part-time undergraduates in the health professions and many were females. Visa students as a group are least likely to have these characteristics. Tables based on other variables also suggest that the percentage of visa students in each NR group is no higher than for the total known component, and may in fact be lower.

2.3 Enrolment Patterns of Canadian and Non-Canadian Students

Table 4 shows the relationship between institutional size and

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 4

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Institution Size 1976-77

Institution Size by 1976 total enrolment	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
< 1,000	1,215	29	38	4	-	-	1,286
	94.5	2.3	3.0	.3			100.0
1,000 to 5,000	10,197	255	433	17	10	607	11,519
	88.5	2.2	3.8	.2	.1	5.3	100.0
5,000 to 10,000	59,769	3,270	2,202	95	127	339	65,802
	90.8	5.0	3.4	.1	.2	.5	100.0
10,000 to 15,000	63,302	5,574	3,700	131	370	1,311	74,388
	85.1	7.5	5.0	.2	.5	1.8	100.0
15,000 to 20,000	61,227	3,816	2,676	181	180	134	68,214
	89.8	5.6	3.9	.3	.3	.2	100.0
> 20,000	154,237	18,154	9,291	519	1,331	611	184,143
	83.8	9.9	5.1	.3	.7	.3	100.0
Total	349,947	31,098	18,340	947	2,018	3,002	405,352
	86.3	7.7	4.5	.2	.5	.7	100.0

immigration status. Some positive correlation between large size and increased non-Canadian enrolment is apparent, although the pattern is somewhat distorted by the higher NR component in the category, 1,000 - 5,000 students. If the NR's were reduced in this category, Canadian citizens would probably constitute 92 - 93%. Size is related to diversity of academic programmes and degree levels. Since graduate enrolment is proportionately larger in larger universities, and since large universities are more likely to be located in urban centres with high immigrant populations, it is to be expected that these institutions would have higher percentages of both visa students and landed immigrants.

Given that the employment privileges of visa students have been severely restricted since 1973, it is not surprising that Table 5 shows very few part-time visa students. In all provinces the percentage of visa students is significantly lower in the part-time registration. In most provinces the percentage of Canadian students is highest in the part-time category. The anomalous figures for Nova Scotia and British Columbia would probably be consistent with the rest if the NR component of their part-time enrolments was correct.

Table 6 reports enrolment by province for the three major degree levels. Excluding Quebec for the reasons cited above, the percentage of undergraduate visa students is highest in the prairie provinces and lowest in the Atlantic region. These variations appear as well in the master's level data, where both non-Canadian student categories are proportionately larger than those at the undergraduate level. In

Participating Tape Institutions

USIS Table 5

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province and Registration Status

1976-77

Row Percentages

Province		Canadian Citizens		Landed Immigrants		Student Visas		Other Visas		Non-Can. NR		NR		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nfld.	Full-time	6,276	94.6	192	2.9	127	1.9	20	.3	20	.3	-		6,635	100.0
	Part-time	3,076	95.4	105	3.3	9	.3	22	.7	13	.4	-		3,225	100.0
N.S.	Full-time	10,930	89.1	493	4.0	788	6.4	8	.1	7	.1	47	.4	12,273	100.0
	Part-time	2,460	76.9	144	4.5	35	1.1	2	.1	-		560	17.5	3,201	100.0
N.B.	Full-time	7,458	93.1	187	2.3	348	4.3	14	.2	2	.1	-		8,009	100.0
	Part-time	2,016	93.9	74	3.4	16	.7	8	.4	34	1.6	-		2,148	100.0
Quebec	Full-time	12,464	75.4	1,627	9.7	2,339	14.0	30	.2	204	1.2	66	.4	16,730	100.0
	Part-time	2,823	82.2	365	10.6	152	4.4	7	.2	43	1.3	43	1.3	3,433	100.0
Ont.	Full-time	132,047	85.3	12,664	8.2	8,447	5.5	529	.3	629	.4	467	.3	154,783	100.0
	Part-time	58,842	86.9	6,342	9.4	623	.9	181	.3	387	.6	1,316	1.9	67,691	100.0
Man.	Full-time	14,670	86.9	948	5.6	1,150	6.8	47	.3	41	.2	22	.1	16,878	100.0
	Part-time	9,466	91.0	611	5.9	121	1.2	23	.2	47	.5	129	1.2	10,397	100.0
Sask.	Full-time	13,032	90.0	450	3.1	939	6.5	3	.1	54	.4	1	<.1	14,479	100.0
	Part-time	6,737	90.9	275	3.7	48	.6	3	.1	18	.2	331	4.4	7,412	100.0
Alta.	Full-time	26,961	87.2	1,994	6.5	1,939	6.3	-		-		7	.1	30,901	100.0
	Part-time	6,256	88.4	699	9.9	112	1.6	-		-		12	.2	7,079	100.0
B.C.	Full-time	26,304	86.6	2,867	9.4	998	3.3	38	.1	176	.6	1	<.1	30,384	100.0
	Part-time	8,129	83.9	1,061	10.9	149	1.5	12	.1	343	3.5	-		9,694	100.0
Canada	Full-time	250,142	85.9	21,422	7.4	17,075	5.9	689	.2	1,133	.4	611	.2	291,072	100.0
	Part-time	99,805	87.3	9,676	8.5	1,265	1.1	258	.2	885	.8	2,391	2.1	114,280	100.0
Total		349,947	86.3	31,098	7.7	18,340	4.5	947	.2	2,018	.5	3,002	.7	405,352	100.0

USIS

Table 6

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province and Qualification Sought

1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

Province & Level		Canadian Citizens		Landed Immigrants		Student Visas		Other Visas		Non-Can. NR		NR		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nfld.	Undergrad.	8,751	95.9	234	2.6	87	1.0	34	.4	22	.2	-		9,128	100.0
	Masters	575	85.7	42	6.3	39	5.8	7	1.0	8	1.2	-		671	100.0
	Doctorate	26	42.6	21	34.4	10	16.4	1	1.6	3	4.9	-		61	100.0
	Other	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
	Total	9,352		297		136		42		33		-		9,860	
N.S.	Undergrad.	12,026	88.5	437	3.2	599	4.4	6	>.1	7	>.1	508	3.7	13,583	100.0
	Masters	1,243	74.3	161	9.6	165	9.9	4	.2	-		99	5.9	1,672	100.0
	Doctorate	121	55.3	39	17.8	59	26.9	-		-		-		219	100.0
	Other	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
	Total	13,390		637		823		10		7		607		15,474	
N.B.	Undergrad.	9,016	94.8	196	2.1	248	2.6	20	.2	36	.4	-		9,516	100.0
	Masters	388	77.1	34	6.8	80	15.9	1	.2	-		-		503	100.0
	Doctorate	59	46.5	31	24.4	36	28.4	1	.8	-		-		127	100.0
	Other	11	100.0	-		-		-		-		-		11	100.0
	Total	9,474		261		364		22		36		-		10,157	
Que.	Undergrad.	12,134	79.8	1,088	7.2	1,782	11.7	23	.2	103	.7	73	.5	15,203	100.0
	Masters	2,492	65.2	625	16.4	547	14.3	6	.2	119	3.1	32	.8	3,821	100.0
	Doctorate	567	54.6	276	26.6	161	15.5	8	.8	25	2.4	2	.2	1,039	100.0
	Other	94	94.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	-		-		2	2.0	100	100.0
	Total	15,287		1,992		2,491		37		247		109		20,163	
Ont.	Undergrad.	169,570	87.7	14,724	7.6	6,217	3.2	456	.2	739	.4	1,586	.8	193,292	100.0
	Masters	16,925	76.9	2,792	12.7	1,743	7.9	183	.8	202	.9	178	.8	22,023	100.0
	Doctorate	4,053	59.7	1,466	21.6	1,106	16.3	71	1.1	70	1.0	19	.3	6,785	100.0
	Other	341	91.2	24	6.4	4	1.1	-		5	1.3	-		374	100.0
	Total	190,889		19,006		9,070		710		1,016		1,783		222,474	
Man.	Undergrad.	21,822	89.8	1,207	5.0	1,020	4.2	49	.2	83	.3	133	.6	24,314	100.0
	Masters	2,035	81.7	234	9.4	187	7.5	15	.6	3	.1	18	.7	2,492	100.0
	Doctorate	279	59.5	118	25.2	64	13.7	6	1.3	2	.4	-		469	100.0
	Other	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
	Total	24,136		1,559		1,271		70		88		151		27,275	
Sask.	Undergrad.	17,348	93.1	526	2.8	727	3.9	2	>.1	27	.1	7	>.1	18,637	100.0
	Masters	907	81.2	101	9.0	76	6.8	2	.2	31	2.8	-		1,117	100.0
	Doctorate	96	48.5	46	23.2	42	21.2	-		14	7.1	-		198	100.0
	Other	1,418	73.1	52	2.7	142	7.3	2	.1	-		325	16.8	1,939	100.0
	Total	19,769		725		987		6		72		332		21,891	
Alta.	Undergrad	29,049	89.5	1,935	6.0	1,452	4.5	-		-		12	>.1	32,448	100.0
	Masters	2,944	78.4	447	11.9	360	9.6	-		-		3	.1	3,754	100.0
	Doctorate	670	59.5	243	21.6	211	18.7	-		-		2	.2	1,126	100.0
	Other	554	85.0	68	10.4	28	4.3	-		-		2	.3	652	100.0
	Total	33,217		2,693		2,051		-		-		19		37,980	
B.C.	Undergrad	31,802	87.8	3,316	9.2	616	1.7	45	.1	449	1.2	1	>.1	36,229	100.0
	Masters	2,061	73.2	359	12.9	334	11.9	4	.1	57	2.0	-		2,815	100.0
	Doctorate	487	52.2	235	25.2	197	21.1	1	.1	13	1.4	-		933	100.0
	Other	83	82.2	18	17.8	-		-		-		-		101	100.0
	Total	34,433		3,928		1,147		50		519		1		40,078	
	Total Canada	349,947	86.3	31,098	7.7	18,340	4.5	947	.2	2,018	.5	3,002	.7	405,352	100.0

all regions, the highest percentages of non-Canadian appear at the doctorate level. Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan have less than 50% Canadian citizens in their Ph.D. programmes. But these figures can be misleading since total doctoral enrolment in these provinces is very low. In provinces with larger graduate enrolments (Quebec, Ontario and Alberta), Canadian citizens account for less than 60% of total doctoral enrolment.

Table 7 provides data on all students by qualifications being sought and illustrates more clearly the concentration of non-Canadians at the graduate level. Column percentages also show the relative size of each degree category for the different resident status groups. 89% of the Canadians are undergraduates, while 76% of the landed immigrants and about 70% of the visa students are at this level. Although the majority of the undergraduate landed immigrants would have entered Canada accompanied by their parents, substantial numbers of graduate students may have entered Canada independently prior to the 1972-73 restrictions. At the graduate level there are proportionately more visa students than landed immigrants. More than 19% of the visa students are enrolled in master's programmes. Their 10.3% at the doctorate level exceeds that of any other group. The Other Visa column has a relatively low undergraduate enrolment (67.1%) and a relatively high master's one (23.4%). The percentage of master's students in the non-Canadian NR column is also higher than either the landed immigrant or the student visa group. Both graduate categories are relatively small in the final NR column. The high proportion of NR's in the Other Degree row probably reflects localized reporting problems in diploma programmes.

USIS
Table 7

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status
by Qualification Sought Canada 1976-77

Participating Institutions
Row & Column Percentages

		Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. NR	NR	Total
Undergraduate		311,518	23,663	12,748	635	1,466	2,320	352,350
	% →	88.4	6.7	3.6	.2	.4	.7	100.0
	% ↓	89.0	76.1	69.5	67.1	72.7	77.3	86.9
Masters		29,570	4,795	3,531	222	420	330	38,868
	% →	76.1	12.3	9.1	.6	1.1	.9	100.0
	% ↓	8.5	15.4	19.3	23.4	20.8	11.0	9.6
Doctorate		6,358	2,475	1,886	88	127	23	10,957
	% →	58.0	22.6	17.2	.8	1.2	.2	100.0
	% ↓	1.8	8.0	10.3	9.3	6.3	.8	2.7
Other		2,501	165	175	2	5	329	3,177
	% →	78.7	5.2	5.5	.1	.2	10.4	100.0
	% ↓	.7	.5	1.0	.2	.3	11.0	.8
Total		349,947	31,098	18,340	947	2,018	3,002	405,352
	% →	86.3	7.7	4.5	.2	.5	.7	100.0
	% ↓	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.4 Major Field of Study for Canadian and Non-Canadian Students

Table 8 (A - I) presents enrolments by province for each of the nine major subject areas. Noting again the partial reporting from Quebec, non-Canadians are most numerous in the science disciplines, especially engineering, mathematics and the physical sciences.

Education (Table 8A) has the lowest percentage of non-Canadians of any subject with provincial variations for residence category generally consistent with those shown in previous tables. Fine and applied arts (Table 8B) is the smallest group with only 3% of the total university enrolment. In some provinces the numbers are too low to permit valid percentage comparisons. But generally the Canadian category is large in every region while that of visa student is lower than in the other subject tables.

The humanities category (Table 8C) includes subjects such as history, languages and literature and philosophy. Landed immigrants are numerous in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, particularly in graduate programmes. But the percentage of visa students is low in all regions. Language factors may be involved here, as well as the obvious preference for practical or scientific subjects often not available in the home country.

The social sciences group (Table 8D) is the largest, with 23% of the total enrolment. It includes professional disciplines such as commerce,

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8A

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study and Province 1976-77

Education	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	3,276	39	5	3	11	-	3,334
	98.3	1.2	.2	.1	.3		100.0
Nova Scotia	1,204	57	53	-	1	97	1,412
	85.3	4.0	3.8		.1	6.9	100.0
New Brunswick	1,776	23	50	2	-	-	1,851
	96.0	1.2	2.7	.1			100.0
Quebec	2,499	226	49	2	17	11	2,804
	89.1	8.1	1.8	.1	.6	.4	100.0
Ontario	15,377	826	201	18	45	32	16,499
	93.2	5.0	1.2	.1	.3	.2	100.0
Manitoba	3,717	108	20	6	19	35	3,905
	95.2	2.8	.5	.2	.5	.9	100.0
Saskatchewan	4,467	97	29	1	6	-	4,600
	97.1	2.1	.6	<.1	.1		100.0
Alberta	9,519	540	146	-	-	5	10,210
	93.2	5.3	1.4			.1	100.0
B.C.	8,346	577	62	4	220	-	9,209
	90.6	6.3	.7	<1	2.4		100.0
Total Canada	50,181	2,493	615	36	319	180	53,824
	93.2	4.6	1.1	.1	.6	.3	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8B

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study and Province 1976-77

Fine and Applied Arts	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	10	2	-	-	-	-	12
	83.3	16.7					100.0
Nova Scotia	95	3	4	-	-	-	102
	93.1	2.9	3.9				100.0
New Brunswick	148	4	7	-	-	-	159
	93.1	2.5	4.4				100.0
Quebec	442	42	60	3	5	2	554
	79.8	7.6	10.8	.5	.9	.4	100.0
Ontario	5,856	401	188	29	19	28	6,521
	89.8	6.2	2.9	.4	.3	.4	100.0
Manitoba	642	31	21	1	-	2	697
	92.1	4.5	3.0	.1		.3	100.0
Saskatchewan	405	17	14	-	1	-	437
	92.7	3.9	3.2		.2		100.0
Alberta	896	60	29	-	-	-	985
	91.0	6.1	2.9				100.0
B.C.	1,010	83	22	-	2	-	1,117
	90.4	7.4	2.0		.2		100.0
Total Canada	9,504	643	345	33	27	32	10,584
	89.8	6.1	3.3	.3	.3	.3	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8C

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study and Province 1976-77

Humanities & Related	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	676	31	7	3	4	-	721
	93.8	4.3	1.0	.4	.6		100.0
Nova Scotia	1,026	58	41	2	-	5	1,132
	90.6	5.1	3.6	.2		.4	100.0
New Brunswick	729	32	20	-	1	-	782
	93.2	4.1	2.6		.1		100.0
Quebec	1,588	268	301	6	26	1	2,190
	72.5	12.2	13.7	.3	1.2	.1	100.0
Ontario	17,933	1,538	778	74	97	94	20,514
	87.4	7.5	3.8	.4	.5	.5	100.0
Manitoba	1,499	100	47	5	8	6	1,665
	90.0	6.0	2.8	.3	.5	.4	100.0
Saskatchewan	882	26	18	-	7	-	933
	94.5	2.8	1.9		.8		100.0
Alberta	1,388	156	67	-	-	2	1,613
	86.1	9.7	4.2			.1	100.0
B.C.	1,882	249	73	8	14	-	2,226
	84.6	11.2	3.3	.4	.6		100.0
Total Canada	27,603	2,458	1,352	98	157	108	31,776
	86.9	7.7	4.3	.3	.5	.3	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8D

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status

by Major Field of Study and Province

1976-77

Social Sci. and Related	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	1,499	46	29	5	3	-	1,582
	94.8	2.9	1.8	.3	.2		100.0
Nova Scotia	4,020	119	324	1	2	23	4,489
	89.6	2.7	7.2	<.1	<.1	.5	100.0
New Brunswick	1,955	34	54	3	2	-	2,048
	95.5	1.7	2.6	.2	.1		100.0
Quebec	4,255	419	627	13	72	26	5,412
	78.6	7.7	11.6	.2	1.3	.5	100.0
Ontario	46,419	4,036	2,399	141	229	246	53,470
	86.8	7.6	4.5	.3	.4	.5	100.0
Manitoba	4,614	287	324	10	8	5	5,248
	87.9	5.5	6.2	.2	.2	.1	100.0
Saskatchewan	4,535	155	215	1	10	252	5,168
	87.8	3.0	4.2	<.1	.2	4.9	100.0
Alberta	6,913	514	540	-	-	3	7,970
	86.7	6.5	6.8			<.1	100.0
B.C.	5,974	757	310	4	56	-	7,101
	84.1	10.7	4.4	.1	.8		100.0
Total Canada	80,184	6,367	4,822	178	382	555	92,488
	86.7	6.9	5.2	.2	.4	.6	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8E

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study and Province 1976-77

Agri. & Bio. Sciences	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	604	37	21	3	6	-	671
	90.0	5.5	3.1	.5	.9		100.0
Nova Scotia	706	34	42	-	1	3	786
	89.8	4.3	5.3		.1	.4	100.0
New Brunswick	444	10	13	-	-	-	467
	95.1	2.1	2.8				100.0
Quebec	1,195	116	200	2	7	6	1,526
	78.3	7.6	13.1	.1	.5	.4	100.0
Ontario	9,858	685	422	16	63	23	11,067
	89.1	6.2	3.8	.1	.6	.2	100.0
Manitoba	1,816	93	105	6	3	4	2,027
	89.6	4.6	5.2	.3	.2	.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	1,888	82	125	-	22	-	2,117
	89.2	3.9	5.9		1.0		100.0
Alberta	2,482	180	178	-	-	-	2,840
	87.4	6.3	6.3				100.0
B.C.	2,382	334	122	1	13	-	2,852
	83.5	11.7	4.3	.0	.5		100.0
Total Canada	21,375	1,571	1,228	28	115	36	24,353
	87.8	6.5	5.0	.1	.5	.2	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8F

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study and Province 1976-77

Engineering & Applied Sci.	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	402	17	24	2	7	-	452
	88.9	3.8	5.3	.4	1.6		100.0
Nova Scotia	542	33	95	-	1	5	676
	80.2	4.9	14.1		.2	.7	100.0
New Brunswick	1,341	53	134	2	-	-	1,530
	87.7	3.5	8.8	.1			100.0
Quebec	1,088	304	413	4	17	15	1,841
	59.1	16.5	22.4	.2	.9	.8	100.0
Ontario	14,040	2,748	1,579	55	91	16	18,529
	75.8	14.8	8.5	.3	.5	.1	100.0
Manitoba	1,404	173	291	7	4	4	1,883
	74.6	9.2	15.5	.4	.2	.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	831	63	174	-	6	5	1,079
	77.0	5.8	16.2		.6	.5	100.0
Alberta	2,518	311	403	-	-	1	3,233
	77.9	9.6	12.5			<.1	100.0
B.C.	1,584	255	85	1	10	-	1,935
	81.9	13.2	4.4	<.1	.5		100.0
Total Canada	23,750	3,957	3,198	71	136	46	31,158
	76.2	12.7	10.3	.2	.4	.2	100.0

USIS Table 8G

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study and Province 1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

Health Prof. and Occup.	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	907	68	26	23	1	-	1,025
	88.5	6.6	2.5	2.3	.1		100.0
Nova Scotia	2,396	209	91	4	-	455	3,155
	75.9	6.6	2.9	.1		14.4	100.0
New Brunswick	1,035	43	9	6	32	-	1,125
	92.0	3.8	.8	.5	2.8		100.0
Quebec	3,372	458	386	4	82	46	4,348
	77.6	10.5	8.9	.1	1.9	1.1	100.0
Ontario	22,927	2,471	561	227	179	696	27,061
	84.7	9.1	2.1	.8	.7	2.6	100.0
Manitoba	4,0[illegible]6	360	57	27	18	54	4,552
	88.7	7.9	1.3	.6	.4	1.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	2,306	117	171	3	12	58	2,667
	86.5	4.4	6.4	.1	.5	2.2	100.0
Alberta	4,897	473	143	-	-	7	5,520
	88.7	8.6	2.6			.1	100.0
B.C.	3,128	496	93	16	120	1	3,854
	81.2	12.9	2.4	.4	3.1	<.1	100.0
Total Canada	45,004	4,695	1,537	310	444	1,317	53,307
	84.4	8.8	2.9	.6	.8	2.5	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8E

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study and Province 1976-77

Mathematics & Physical Sci.	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	461	16	13	2	1	-	493
	93.5	3.3	2.6	.4	.2		100.0
Nova Scotia	521	51	77	-	1	4	654
	79.7	7.8	11.8		.2	.6	100.0
New Brunswick	394	23	48	1	1	-	467
	84.4	4.9	10.3	.2	.2		100.0
Quebec	733	124	206	2	13	1	1,079
	67.9	11.5	19.1	.2	1.2	.1	100.0
Ontario	9,035	1,232	949	28	40	36	11,320
	79.8	10.9	8.4	.3	.4	.3	100.0
Manitoba	683	73	116	2	4	-	878
	77.8	8.3	13.2	.2	.5		100.0
Saskatchewan	697	52	161	1	4	11	926
	75.3	5.6	17.4	.1	.4	1.2	100.0
Alberta	1,431	223	355	-	-	1	2,010
	71.2	11.1	17.7			.1	100.0
B.C.	1,033	253	122	1	8	-	1,417
	72.9	17.9	8.6	.1	.6		100.0
Total Canada	14,988	2,047	2,047	37	72	53	19,244
	77.9	10.6	10.6	.2	.4	.3	100.0

Participating Two Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 8I

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status
by Major Field of Study and Province
1976-77

General Arts & Sci. and Specialty NR	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Newfoundland	1,517	41	11	1	-	-	1,570
	96.6	2.6	.7	.1			100.0
Nova Scotia	2,880	73	96	3	1	15	3,068
	93.9	2.4	3.1	.1	<.1	.5	100.0
New Brunswick	1,652	39	29	8	-	-	1,728
	95.6	2.3	1.7	.5			100.0
Quebec	115	35	249	1	8	1	409
	28.1	8.6	60.9	.2	2.0	.2	100.0
Ontario	49,444	3,069	1,993	122	253	612	57,493
	86.0	8.8	3.5	.2	.4	1.1	100.0
Manitoba	5,725	334	290	6	24	41	6,420
	89.2	5.2	4.5	.1	.4	.6	100.0
Saskatchewan	3,758	116	80	-	4	6	3,964
	94.8	2.9	2.0		.1	.2	100.0
Alberta	3,173	236	190	-	-	-	3,599
	88.2	6.6	5.3				100.0
B.C.	9,094	924	258	15	76	-	10,367
	87.7	8.9	2.5	.1	.7		100.0
Total Canada	77,358	6,867	3,196	156	366	675	88,618
	87.3	7.8	3.6	.2	.4	.8	100.0

law and social work as well as anthropology, psychology and sociology. Regional patterns are not as apparent in this area as in the others. There is a quite high percentage of visa students in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta, but this correlates with the previously mentioned high percentage of non-Canadians in institutions with substantial graduate enrolment. In Ontario and British Columbia landed immigrants outnumber visa students, a pattern that appears in all subject areas.

The agricultural and biological sciences (Table 8E) include agriculture, household science and veterinary medicine as well as biology, botany and zoology. The percentage of visa students is highest in British Columbia; that of landed immigrants is highest in Alberta (excepting Quebec). New Brunswick has the lowest proportion of non-Canadians in this as in other subjects. Because of the large total enrolment in Ontario, the numbers of non-Canadians in this province in this subject are high, but the percentages for both landed immigrants and visa students are lower than in the country as a whole.

The engineering and applied science category (Table 8F) has proportionately the largest number of non-Canadians. Non-Canadians are obviously attracted to practical programmes with good employment prospects which provide technological knowledge in demand in developing countries. As Tables 22 and 23 will show, students from Africa and Asia are more likely to be enrolled in engineering and applied sciences than their counterparts from Europe and North America. Landed immigrants studying engineering are particularly numerous in

Ontario, and in every province the percentage of visa students is higher in this discipline than in any other.

The category of health professions (Table 8G) contains 13% of the total enrolment. Concern over excessive numbers of "foreign" students is often focussed on this discipline area because of the intense competition for admission. But in fact most faculties in the health sciences place strict limits on the number of visa students admitted.[7] And most so-called "foreign" students in Canadian medical schools are either landed immigrants (who are treated as Canadians) or Canadian citizens of diverse ethnic origins. Table 8G shows that the percentage of visa students in this category is lower than in most others. The size of the landed immigrant group is more substantial, although in the country as a whole it is only about 1% higher than it is for all subjects (7.7%). This category has the highest percentage of NR's, concentrated in a few institutions and predominantly among the part-time students. Since medicine and dentistry cannot be studied part-time, these NR students must be registered in other programmes. The sex distribution of NR's (Table 11) suggests than many are nurses.

Like engineering, the mathematical and physical sciences (Table 8H) have a high non-Canadian enrolment. In the discipline as a whole, numbers of landed immigrants and visa students are identical. The non-reported categories are very low. Visa students are more numerous in the

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[7] See Report of a Study of Ontario Medical School Admissions Policies and Practices (Toronto: Council of Ontario Universities, 1978) pp. 15-16, Tables 5 and 6.

West, particularly in Saskatchewan (17.4%) and Alberta (17.7%). Alberta has a fairly high percentage of landed immigrants as well. In British Columbia nearly 18% of the students in this group are landed immigrants, but the visa student group is much smaller than in the other western provinces.

Table 8I presents data for general arts and science students, together with a small number whose specialty is not reported. The classification appears subject to differences of interpretation and the low numbers reported in some provinces make valid comparisons difficult.

Table 9 summarizes major discipline data for all Canada and includes column percentages to illustrate further the concentration of non-Canadians in certain fields. Although the subject categories differ in size, comparison of percentages in the landed immigrant and student visa columns with those for Canadian citizens shows that non-Canadians are more likely to enrol in programmes in engineering and applied science. A significantly lower proportion of landed immigrants than Canadians is enrolled in education, while the reverse is true in engineering and the health professions. Similarly, there is a still lower percentage of visa students than landed immigrants in education, but a higher percentage than Canadians in the social sciences, engineering, and mathematics and physical sciences. Only 8.4% of the visa students are enrolled in health, compared with 15.1% of landed immigrants and 12.9% of Canadian citizens. Nearly 33% of those in the Other Visa category are in the health professions, most of them interns and residents who hold temporary employment visas and are registered at

USIS Table 9

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Major Field of Study - Canada 1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Row & Col. Percentages

Major Field of Study		Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Arts & Sci. Gen.		69,896	5,917	2,847	108	318	633	79,719
	% →	87.7	7.4	3.6	.1	.4	.8	100.0
	%↓	20.0	19.0	15.5	11.4	15.8	21.1	19.7
Education		30,181	2,493	615	36	319	180	53,824
	% →	93.2	4.6	1.1	.1	.6	.3	100.0
	%↓	14.3	8.0	3.4	3.8	15.8	6.0	13.3
Fine & Appl. Arts		9,504	643	345	33	27	32	10,584
	% →	89.8	6.1	3.3	.3	.3	.3	100.0
	%↓	2.7	2.1	1.9	3.5	1.3	1.1	2.6
Humanities & Rel.		27,603	2,458	1,352	98	157	108	31,776
	% →	86.9	7.7	4.3	.3	.5	.3	100.0
	%↓	7.9	7.9	7.4	10.4	7.8	3.6	7.8
Social Sci. & Rel.		80,184	6,367	4,822	178	382	555	92,488
	% →	86.7	6.9	5.2	.2	.4	.6	100.0
	%↓	22.9	20.5	26.3	18.8	18.9	18.5	22.8
Agri. & Biol. Sci.		21,375	1,571	1,228	28	115	36	24,353
	% →	87.8	6.5	5.0	.1	.5	.2	100.0
	%↓	6.1	5.1	6.7	3.0	5.7	1.2	6.0
Eng. & Appl. Sci.		23,750	3,957	3,198	71	136	46	31,158
	% →	76.2	12.7	10.3	.2	.4	.2	100.0
	%↓	6.8	12.7	17.4	7.5	6.7	1.5	7.7
Health Professions		45,004	4,695	1,537	310	444	1,317	53,307
	% →	84.4	8.8	2.9	.6	.8	2.5	100.0
	%↓	12.9	15.1	8.4	32.7	22.0	43.9	13.2
Math. & Phy. Sci.		14,988	2,047	2,047	37	72	53	19,244
	% →	77.9	10.6	10.6	.2	.4	.3	100.0
	%↓	4.3	6.6	11.2	3.9	3.6	1.8	4.8
Specialization N.E.		7,462	950	349	48	48	42	8,899
	% →	83.9	10.7	3.9	.5	.5	.5	100.0
	%↓	2.1	3.1	1.9	5.1	2.4	1.4	2.2
Total		349,947	31,098	18,340	947	2,018	3,002	405,352
	% →	86.3	7.7	4.5	.2	.5	.7	100.0
	%↓	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

university teaching hospitals.

As shown in Table 10A, non-Canadian enrolment is lowest at the undergraduate level. However, even here there are significantly higher percentages of both landed immigrants and visa students in engineering and mathematics and physical sciences. While only 2% of undergraduates in health sciences are visa holders, the percentage of landed immigrants in this category is somewhat higher than the total for all students. Approximately 50% of all undergraduates in the NR categories are enrolled in the health professions. The Other Visa group is evenly distributed, with the largest numbers in general arts and sciences, social sciences and health.

At the master's level (Table 10B) although the numbers of non-Canadians are considerably larger, the pattern of enrolment by subject is similar. Education has the highest percentage of Canadians enrolled and engineering the lowest. Nearly 20% of those in mathematics and physical sciences are on student visas and nearly 25% of those in engineering are landed immigrants. Foreign medical residents with employment visas are included among the Other Visas in the health professions.

Enrolment of Canadian citizens is lowest at the doctoral level in each category (Table 10C). Engineering shows almost equal percentages of Canadians and landed immigrants (39.1% and 38.4% respectively) with visa students comprising more than 20% of the total. In mathematics and physical sciences, landed immigrant and student visa categories each constitute more than 20% of the total. Only in education, fine

USIS
Table 10A

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status
by Qualification Sought and Major Field of Study

1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

Undergraduate	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
General Arts and Science	69,896	5,917	2,847	108	318	633	79,719
	87.7	7.4	3.6	.1	.4	.8	100.0
Education	42,068	1,701	308	18	255	51	44,401
	94.8	3.8	.7	<.1	.6	.1	100.0
Fine & Applied Arts	9,097	589	294	29	21	32	10,062
	90.4	5.9	2.9	.3	.2	.3	100.0
Humanities	22,402	1,426	583	48	79	83	24,621
	91.0	5.8	2.4	.2	.3	.3	100.0
Social Sciences	68,415	4,394	3,098	101	195	233	76,436
	89.5	5.8	4.1	.1	.3	.3	100.0
Agricultural & Biol. Science	18,371	1,149	734	14	68	25	20,361
	90.3	5.6	3.6	.1	.3	.1	100.0
Engineering & Appl. Science	21,276	2,697	2,436	44	83	34	26,570
	80.1	10.2	9.2	.2	.3	.1	100.0
Health Prof.	40,243	3,576	946	207	365	1,163	46,500
	86.5	7.7	2.0	.5	.8	2.5	100.0
Mathematics & Phys. Science	12,449	1,311	1,187	18	35	29	15,029
	82.8	8.7	7.9	.1	.2	.2	100.0
Specialization NR	7,101	903	315	48	47	37	8,451
	84.0	10.7	3.7	.6	.6	.4	100.0
Total	311,518	23,663	12,748	635	1,466	2,320	352,350
	88.4	6.7	3.6	.2	.4	.7	100.0

USIS
Table 10B

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status
by Qualification Sought and Major Field of Study

1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

Masters	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
General Arts and Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	7,197	593	204	13	58	128	8,193
	87.8	7.2	2.5	.2	.7	1.6	100.0
Finer Applied Arts	351	34	45	3	5	-	438
	80.1	7.8	10.3	.7	1.1		100.0
Humanities	3,843	510	429	25	45	16	4,868
	78.9	10.5	8.8	.5	.9	.3	100.0
Social Sciences	9,497	1,333	1,152	41	144	65	12,232
	77.6	10.9	9.4	.3	1.2	.5	100.0
Agricultural & Biol. Science	1,527	205	287	10	24	6	2,059
	74.2	10.0	13.9	.5	1.1	.3	100.0
Engineering & Appl. Science	2,046	858	546	21	41	6	3,518
	58.2	24.4	15.5	.6	1.2	.2	100.0
Health Prof.	3,224	902	369	99	77	94	4,765
	67.7	18.9	7.7	2.1	1.6	2.0	100.0
Mathematics & Phys. Science	1,545	320	470	10	25	10	2,380
	64.9	13.5	19.8	.4	1.1	.4	100.0
Specialization NR	340	40	29		1	5	415
	81.9	9.6	7.0		.2	1.2	100.0
Total	29,570	4,795	3,531	222	420	330	38,868
	76.1	12.3	9.1	.6	1.1	.9	100.0

Participating Type Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 10C

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Qualification Sought and Major Field of Study 1976-77

Doctorate	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
General Arts and Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	864	190	103	5	6	1	1,169
	73.9	16.3	8.8	.4	.5	.1	100.0
Fine & Applied Arts	55	20	6	1	1	-	83
	66.3	24.1	7.2	1.2	1.2		100.0
Humanities	1,358	522	340	25	33	9	2,287
	59.4	22.8	14.9	1.1	1.4	.4	100.0
Social Sciences	1,752	611	572	36	43	6	3,020
	58.0	20.2	18.9	1.2	1.4	.2	100.0
Agricultural & Biol. Science	606	198	202	4	18	3	1,031
	58.8	19.2	19.2	.4	1.8	.3	100.0
Engineering & Appl. Science	409	401	216	6	12	1	1,045
	39.1	38.4	20.7	.6	1.2	.1	100.0
Health Prof.	320	110	52	2	2	-	486
	65.8	22.6	10.7	.4	.4		100.0
Mathematics & Phys. Science	973	416	390	9	12	3	1,803
	54.0	23.1	21.6	.5	.7	.2	100.0
Specialization NR	21	7	5	-	-	-	33
	63.6	21.2	15.2				100.0
Total	6,358	2,475	1,886	88	127	23	10,957
	58.0	22.6	17.2	.8	1.1	.2	100.0

USIS Table 10D

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Qualification Sought and Major Field of Study 1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

Other	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
General Arts and Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	52	9	-	-	-	-	61
	85.3	14.8					
Fine & Applied Arts	1						1
Humanities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sciences	520	29	-	-	-	251	800
	65.0	3.6				31.4	100
Agricultural & Biol. Science	671	19	5	-	5	2	702
	95.6	2.7	.7		.7	.3	100
Engineering & Appl. Science	19	1	-	-	-	5	25
	76.0	4.0				20.0	100
Health Prof.	1,217	107	170	2	-	60	1,556
	78.2	6.9	10.9	.1		3.9	100
Mathematics & Phys. Science	21	-	-	-	-	11	32
	65.6					34.4	100
Specialization NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,501	165	175	2	5	329	3,177
	78.7	5.2	5.5	.1	.2	10.4	100

arts and the health professions are there more than 60% Canadian citizens.

Under current Canadian immigration law, visa students are obliged to return to their home countries after completing their studies. They may then apply for landed immigrant status, but it is now very difficult to obtain permanent status without prearranged employment. The Canadian Association of Graduate Schools compiles annual reports on the immediate post-graduate employment of new Ph.D's from Canadian universities. The 1976-77 report shows that over 56% of doctorate recipients on student visas returned to employment in their home countries. More detailed information is needed about the careers of visa students a few years after graduation in order to assess the effectiveness of admitting foreign students as a form of aid to developing countries.

2.5 Sex, Age and Length of Time in Canada

Table 11 provides data on sex for the residence status groups. Among Canadian citizens, males still outnumber females by approximately 5%. Among non-Canadians the disparity is greater. The male percentage is highest among visa students, nearly 69%. The higher percentage of males among non-Canadians is probably related to programme choice. Engineering and the physical sciences have traditionally enrolled very few females, and males significantly outnumber females at the graduate level. Cultural factors also have an undoubted bearing on male-female ratios, but present data support only very general

Participating Tape Institutions

Column Percentages

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status

by Sex

1976-77

USIS Table 11

	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non Can. NR	NR	Total
Male	183,449	18,448	12,612	557	1,121	1,427	217,614
	52.4	59.3	68.8	58.8	55.6	47.5	53.7
Female	166,498	12,650	5,728	360	897	1,575	187,738
	47.6	40.7	31.2	41.2	44.6	52.5	46.3
Total	349,947	31,098	18,340	947	2,018	3,002	405,352
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

assumptions. Families from certain overseas regions probably give education for sons a higher priority and also would be reluctant to send daughters to Canada. Interestingly, percentages for each sex in the Other Visa category are very close to those for landed immigrants, perhaps because women living in Canada with their parents have more opportunity to study. Also, those in the Other Visa category are predominantly from North America and Europe, regions having more educational opportunities for women than Africa and Asia.

The Non-Canadian NR group is more evenly divided by sex, with percentages mid-way between those for the Canadian citizen and landed immigrant groups. In the NR category females outnumber males, with percentages almost exactly the reverse of those for Canadian citizens. But since a significant proportion of this category are part-time health profession undergraduates, these are likely enrolled in nursing.

Age in 1976 is reported in Table 12. Data for the upper age range show that landed immigrants are significantly older than Canadians, while visa students are somewhat younger. 34% of the landed immigrant group are over 28, compared with 19% of the Canadians and 13% of the visa students. Perhaps because medical interns and residents are included, more than 35% of those in the Other Visa category are over 28. Aggregated totals for the prime university age range, 18 to 24, also illustrate the greater age of the landed immigrant students. The Canadian citizen and visa student groups have roughly the same percentages in this range.

Participating Tape Institutions

USIS Table 12

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Age

1976-77

Column Percentages

Age		Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. NR	NR	Total
<18		3,754	285	114	10	5	2	4,170
	%	1.1	.9	.6	1.1	.3	.1	1.0
18		23,881	1,009	735	41	32	32	25,730
	%	6.8	3.2	4.0	4.3	1.6	1.1	6.4
19		44,981	1,821	1,537	38	68	102	48,547
	%	12.9	5.9	8.4	4.0	3.4	3.4	12.0
20		45,636	2,388	2,241	47	98	117	50,527
	%	13.0	7.7	12.2	5.0	4.9	3.9	12.5
21		42,552	2,517	2,427	69	122	106	47,793
	%	12.2	8.1	13.2	7.3	6.1	3.5	11.8
22		33,514	2,143	2,065	64	141	115	38,042
	%	9.6	6.9	11.3	6.8	7.0	3.8	9.4
23		23,958	1,965	1,621	55	122	117	27,838
	%	6.9	6.3	8.8	5.8	6.1	3.9	6.9
24		18,652	1,819	1,387	51	105	104	22,118
	%	5.3	5.9	7.6	5.4	5.2	3.5	5.5
25		14,288	1,555	1,189	58	100	118	17,308
	%	4.1	5.0	6.5	6.1	5.0	3.9	4.3
26		11,881	1,566	1,005	51	113	116	14,732
	%	3.4	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	3.9	3.6
27		10,314	1,676	778	51	92	99	13,010
	%	3.0	5.4	4.2	5.4	4.6	3.3	3.2
28		8,839	1,615	634	53	68	111	11,320
	%	2.5	5.2	3.5	5.6	3.4	3.7	2.8
>28		65,763	10,528	2,409	335	824	967	80,826
	%	18.8	33.9	13.1	35.4	40.8	32.2	19.9
NR		1,934	211	198	24	128	896	3,391
	%	.6	.7	1.1	2.5	6.3	29.9	.8
Total		349,947	31,098	18,340	947	2,018	3,002	405,352
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Age 18-24		233,174	13,662	12,013	365	688	693	260,595
	%	66.6	43.9	65.5	38.5	34.1	23.1	64.3

Table 13 provides data on number of years in Canada based on a selected group of universities which reported the year of entry element for at least 80% of non-Canadian registrants. Approximately one-third of all non-Canadian students are included in the sample. Most visa students have been in Canada less than five years. Those in Canada two years or less are about equally distributed between landed immigrants and visa students, but landed immigrants are a significantly larger percentage among those in Canada for four years or more. Only 3% of student visa holders have been in Canada for more than four years, compared with 36% of landed immigrants. Since the standard undergraduate course is four years, most of the visa students with five or more years of residence would be graduate students. The small number of visa students in this group seems consistent with the current restrictive immigration policy. Many foreign nationals in Canada for more than five years would be advanced graduate students who could have acquired landed immigrant status easily prior to the 1972 and 1973 changes in immigration regulations.

Interrelations between registration status, degree level and years in Canada are shown in Table 14. As would be expected, graduate and part-time students have been in Canada longer than full-time undergraduates. Most non-Canadians registered in master's programmes have been in Canada two years or less and the majority of master's students with more than four years' residence are registered part-time. At the doctorate level, most students are enrolled on a full-time basis, even when they have been in Canada for more than nine years. Since the year

USIS
Table 13

Student Immigration Status by Number of Years in Canada for Non-Canadians

1976-77

Participating Universities reporting 80% or more for this element.*

Year in Canada	Landed Immigrant	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non. Can. NR	NR	Total
Less than 1 year	1,275	1,320	105	122		2,822
%→	45.2	46.8	3.7	4.3		100.0
%↓	11.6	22.5	31.4	16.0		15.6
1 Year	1,539	1,642	83	53		3,317
%→	46.4	49.5	2.5	1.6		100.0
%↓	14.1	28,0	24.9	6.9		18.3
2 Years	1,437	1,363	43	21		2,864
%→	50.2	47.6	1.5	.7		100.0
%↓	13.1	23.2	12.9	2.8		15.8
3 Years	1,146	746	28	10		1,930
%→	59.4	38.7	1.5	.5		100.0
%↓	10.5	12.7	8.4	1.3		10.7
4 Years	1,038	146	13	5		1,202
%→	86.4	12.2	1.1	.4		100.0
%↓	9.5	2.5	3.9	.7		6.6
5 - 9 Years	2,557	145	12	33		2,747
%→	93.1	5.3	..4	1.2		100.0
%↓	23.4	2.5	3.6	4.3		15.2
10 or more Years	1,378	31	7	36		1,452
%→	94.9	2.1	.5	2.5		100.0
%↓	12.6	.5	2.1	4.7		8.0
Years not reported	579	480	43	485	192	1,779
%→	32.6	27.0	2.4	27.3	10.8	100.0
%↓	5.3	8.2	12.9	63.4	100.0	9.8
Total	10,949	5,873	334	765	192	18,113
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Approximately 33% of all non-Canadian and NR students from the participating tape universities are included in this sample.

USIS

Table 14

Qualification Being Sought by Registration Status and Number of Years in Canada for Non-Canadian Citizens

1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

	Undergraduate				Masters				Doctorate				Other				Total	
	FT		PT		FT		PT		FT		PT		FT		PT			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<1 yr.	2,267	50.7	589	13.2	1,178	26.3	120	2.7	313	7.0	6	.1	-	-	1	.1	4,474	100.0
1 yr.	3,496	59.2	618	10.5	994	16.8	240	4.1	536	9.1	25	.4	1	.1	-	-	5,910	100.0
2 yrs.	3,472	65.9	558	10.6	498	9.5	208	4.0	580	9.7	20	.4	1	.1	-	-	5,265	100.0
3 yrs.	2,442	64.0	512	13.4	256	6.7	180	4.7	393	10.3	35	.9	-	-	-	-	3,818	100.0
4 yrs.	1,39[illegible]	[illegible].0	512	19.9	225	8.7	139	5.4	255	9.9	54	2.1	-	-	-	-	2,575	100.0
5-9 yrs.	2,510	43.1	1,739	29.9	437	7.5	524	9.0	411	7.1	205	3.5	-	-	-	-	5,826	100.0
≥9 yrs.	1,754	56.0	995	31.8	133	4.2	159	5.1	58	1.9	33	1.1	-	-	-	-	3,134	100.0
Yrs.NR	12,710	52.1	5,268	21.6	2,940	12.1	1,067	4.4	1,478	4.4	269	1.1	272	1.1	399	1.6	24,403	100.0
Can.Citizens	228,740	65.4	32,778	23.7	15,646	4.5	13,924	4.0	4,648	1.3	1,710	.5	1,108	.3	1,393	.4	349,947	100.0
Total	258,781	63.8	93,569	23.1	22,307	5.5	16,561	4.1	8,600	2.1	2,357	.6	1,384	.3	1,793	.4	405.352	100

of entry variable is poorly reported for graduate students, the different percentages must be interpreted with caution.

2.6 Country of Origin of Non-Canadian Students

Preliminary data showed students from more than 160 foreign countries were registered in Canadian universities in 1976-77. The ten countries having the largest number of students in Canada are listed individually in Tables 15 and 16. In Table 15 they are ranked according to their citizens in all immigration categories, including landed immigrants. Table 16 lists only student visa holders. Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and the United States, with more than 50% of all non-Canadian students, are the top three in both lists; but their relative positions are different in the two tables. Both Italy and West Germany have large numbers of landed immigrant students. But their place is taken by Nigeria and The People's Republic of China when only visa students are counted.

A comparison of USIS visa student data with Immigration Department data on student visas issued by country of last permanent address (Table 17) shows that, with a few exceptions, the USIS data on citizenship are accurate. However, there are significant discrepancies in the data from these two sources in the totals for Hong Kong and the U.K. In this case the Immigration data, which have more precise citizenship categories, and a method of recording less subject to error, appear to be more reliable. Since residents of Hong Kong are legally British citizens, Hong Kong is not used as a citizenship category in Immigration data. Instead, Immigration reports a total

USIS

Table 15

Ten Countries with Highest Numbers of Students in Canada - Ranked by Total Students

1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions

Column Percentages

Country of Citizenship	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. Status NR	Total No.	Total %
1. United Kingdom	7,535	2,774	99	255	10,663	21.2
2. United States	4,983	3,643	232	365	9,223	18.3
3. Hong Kong	2,837	4,036	38	71	6,982	13.9
4. India	1,152	548	41	43	1,784	3.5
5. Trinidad & Tobago	1,081	418	24	20	1,543	3.1
6. Jamaica	686	267	23	27	1,003	2.0
7. Italy	926	38	4	25	993	2.0
8. Malaysia	263	652	8	11	934	1.9
9. Guyana	546	297	12	16	871	1.7
10. West Germany	590	111	26	24	751	1.5
Other Countries	9,517	5,239	424	459	15,639	31.0
Total Non-Canadians with reported country of citizenship	30,816	18,023	931	1,316	50,386	100.0

USIS
Table 16

Ten Countries with Highest Numbers of Students in Canada - Ranked by Total Visa Students
1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions
Column Percentages

Country of Citizenship	Student Visas	Other Visas	Total No.	Total %
1. Hong Kong	4,036	38	4,074	21.5
2. United States	3,643	232	3,875	20.4
3. United Kingdom	2,774	99	2,873	15.2
4. Malaysia	652	8	660	3.5
5. India	548	41	589	3.1
6. Nigeria	448	23	471	2.5
7. Trinidad & Tobago	418	24	442	2.3
8. Guyana	297	12	309	1.6
9. People's Republic of China	285	6	291	1.5
10. Jamaica	267	23	290	1.5
Other Countries	4,631	425	5,056	26.7
Total Visa Students with reported Country of Citizenship	18,023	931	18,954	100.0

USIS
Table 17

Comparison of USIS and Immigration Department Data for Visa Students
By Country of Origin

Participating Tape Institutions
Column Percentages

	USIS - Fall 1976 Visa Students by Country of Citizenship		Immigration 1 Nov. 1976 Visas by last Perm. Res.		Revised USIS Country of Citizen. Data[a]	
Hong Kong	4,036	22.4	6,893	32.4	6,010	33.4
United States	3,643	20.2	4,243	20.0	3,643	20.2
United Kingdom	2,774	15.4	290	1.4	800	4.4
Malaysia	652	3.6	727	3.4	652	3.6
India	548	3.0	342	1.6	548	3.0
Nigeria	448	2.5	571	2.7	448	2.5
Trinidad & Tobago	418	2.3	520	2.4	418	2.3
Guyana	297	1.7	404	1.9	297	1.7
People's Republic of China	285	1.6	59	.3	285	1.6
Jamaica	267	1.5	341	1.6	267	1.5
Other Countries	4,631	25.7	6,883	32.4	4,631	25.7
Total	18,023	100.0	21,273	100.0	18,023	100.0

[a] Hong Kong estimate includes U.K. citizens reporting Hong Kong or Canada as country of residence.

for visas issued to all students whose last permanent residence was Hong Kong, including all holders of British passports and citizens of other countries such as the People's Republic of China. The USIS coding system permits either Hong Kong or the United Kingdom to be reported as a country of citizenship, so students from Hong Kong may appear in both categories.

Problems in reporting the USIS country of permanent residence element preclude reliable cross-tabulation with the residence of U.K. citizens. USIS country of residence data are derived from the student's report of home or permanent address on an application or registration form. Owing to different interpretations of "permanent address" many visa students are reported as having a Canadian permanent address. Similarly, a substantial number of landed immigrants do not give Canada as their permanent address.

Table 18, showing the permanent residence of U.K. citizens, illustrates this pattern. Only 8.5% of non-Canadian students with U.K. citizenship report Great Britain as their permanent residence. It is impossible to determine the origins of the 1,337 visa students whose reported country of permanent residence is Canada. Although only 7% of the U.K. citizens have their residence reported as Hong Kong, the actual number could include a large number of those listed with a Canadian residence. The final column of Table 17 provides a revised estimate for Hong Kong, including all visa students with Hong Kong citizenship, 637 U.K. citizens with Hong Kong residence and the 1,337 U.K. citizens with Canada as country of residence. It cannot be assumed

Column Percentages

Table 18

Immigration Status of British Citizens by Reported Country of Residence

1976-77

Country of Residence	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. Status NR	Total
U.K.	252	297	6	27	582
England	136	97	21	13	267
Scotland	22	22	3	2	49
Wales	-	2	1	-	3
Northern Ireland	2	4	1	-	7
Total Gr.Britain	412	422	32	42	908
					8.5
Canada	6,711	1,337	41	193	8,282
					77.7
Bermuda	4	27	-	1	32
					.3
Hong Kong	98	637	8	2	745
					7.0
United States	23	38	3	1	65
					.6
Africa	6	3	-	1	10
					.1
Central & So.America	2	6	-	-	8
					.1
Caribbean	1	41	1	2	45
					.4
Other Asia	3	19	6	3	31
					.3
Other Europe	8	10	2	1	21
					.2
Aust. & N.Zealand	5	7	-	-	12
					.1
NR	262	227	6	9	504
					4.7
Total United Kingdom Citizens	7,535	2,774	99	255	10,663
					100.0

that all those in the latter group are from Hong Kong, but as a percentage of all visa students this estimate is consistent with Immigration data on country of permanent residence. Other discrepancies between relative percentages for individual countries can probably be attributed to the citizenship/permanent residence distinction.

Some landed immigrants in the U.K. citizenship category are probably originally from Hong Kong, but their number cannot be derived from USIS data. Table 19 shows that between 14% and 24% of British citizens admitted as landed immigrants in the past few years have been residents of Hong Kong. However, in the two years for which data are available by last permanent residence for landed immigrants in the occupational category of "Students 18 and over", Hong Kong residents outnumber those from Great Britain:

	Great Britain	Hong Kong	Other	Total Students 18 and over
1976	388	1,367	6,463	8,218
1977	282	723	4,557	5,562

These data have been examined in detail and it appears that the USIS country of permanent residence element has not been accurately or consistently recorded. Proximity of the home country to Canada seems to be a factor. Students from distant countries may remain in Canada

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS Table 19

Last Permanent Residence of British Citizens Granted Landed Immigrant Status 1976-77

	Last Perm. Res. Great Britain	Last Perm. Res. Hong Kong	Last Perm. Res. Other Countries	Total Citizens of Great Brit.
1972	16,417	3,370	4,430	24,217
	67.8	13.9	18.3	100.0
1973	23,948	9,304	5,027	38,279
	62.6	24.3	13.1	100.0
1974	34,113	7,819	6,091	48,023
	71.0	16.3	12.7	100.0
1975	30,750	5,949	3,796	40,495
	75.9	14.7	9.4	100.0
1976	19,457	6,044	2,807	28,308
	68.7	21.4	9.9	100.0
1977	16,434	3,618	2,401	22,453
	73.3	16.0	10.7	100.0

Source: Department of Immigration Annual Statistics

during the summer or report Canadian home addresses to speed information on grades or other university correspondence. To make country of permanent residence a meaningful USIS element, the coding system should be amended so that Canada cannot be reported as the country of residence for students holding temporary visas. The definition of permanent address could also be improved by adding an instruction on the registration forms that visa students should report their "permanent residence outside Canada".

Since tables based on individual country of origin would be prohibitively detailed, regional aggregations were used in the remaining five tables. Students with Hong Kong residence could not be separated from those reporting U.K. citizenship, who constitute about 66% of the European category. When examining the different characteristics of the regional aggregations, it must be remembered that the 16,202 European category includes about 2,000 students of Asian origin.

Table 20 shows students by region as a proportion of the total enrolment and provides an immigration status breakdown by each foreign category. Relative percentages of landed immigrants and visa students differ significantly by geographical region. The majority of African students are landed immigrants; conversely, the majority of East Asian students are in Canada on temporary visas. The large North American group is composed almost entirely of U.S. citizens. Although still a

Participating Tape Institutions

Row & Col. Percentages

Student Citizenship and Immigration Status by Geographic Region of Citizenship 1976-77

USIS Table 20

	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Student Visas	Other Visas	Non-Can. NR	NR	Total
Canada	349,947						349,947
% →	100.0						100.0
%↓							86.3
Africa		1,968	1,477	85	79		3,609
% →		54.5	40.9	2.4	2.2		100.0
%↓		6.3	8.1	9.0	3.9		.9
North America (except Canada)		5,029	3,764	238	368		9,399
% →		53.5	40.1	2.5	3.9		100.0
%↓		16.2	20.5	25.1	18.2		2.3
Central & South America		1,065	798	54	60		1,977
% →		53.9	40.4	2.7	3.0		100.0
%↓		3.4	4.4	5.7	3.0		.5
Caribbean		2,199	930	60	64		3,253
% →		67.6	28.6	1.8	2.0		100.0
%↓		7.1	5.1	6.3	3.2		.8
West & Central Asia		2,189	1,391	126	116		3,822
% →		57.3	36.4	3.3	3.0		100.0
%↓		7.0	7.6	13.3	5.8		.9
East Asia		4,941	5,914	97	140		11,092
% →		44.6	53.3	.9	1.3		100.0
%↓		15.9	32.3	10.2	6.9		2.7
Europe & U.S.S.R.		12,016	3,511	227	448		16,202
% →		74.2	21.7	1.4	2.8		100.0
%↓		38.6	19.1	24.0	22.2		4.0
Australia, New Zeal. & Pacific Is.		709	238	44	41		1,032
% →		68.7	23.1	4.3	4.0		100.0
%↓		2.3	1.3	4.7	2.0		.3
Country NR		982	317	16	702	3,002	5,019
% →		19.6	6.3	.3	14.0	60.0	100.0
%↓		3.2	1.7	1.7	34.8	100.0	1.2
Total	349,947	31,098	18,340	947	2,018	3,002	405,352
% →	86.3	7.7	4.5	.2	.5	.7	100.0
%↓	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

high percentage of the total non-Canadian enrolment, the number of U.S. citizens appears to have declined over the past few years.[8]

Nearly 45% of the students in the small Central and South American category are Guyanese, and given language and other cultural ties, these students might more appropriately be grouped with the English-speaking islands of the Caribbean. Most of the students included in the Caribbean category are citizens of Jamaica or Trinidad and Tobago. The landed immigrant component from this category is relatively large, and (as Table 21 shows) over 88% are undergraduates.

The West and Central Asia group is large and includes 1,784 citizens of India plus small numbers from other countries in the Middle East and Central Asia. Graduate enrolment from this region is high, but the percentage of landed immigrants is about 10 points lower than in the Caribbean group. The East Asian group contains the second largest citizenship category, with a significantly lower percentage of landed immigrants.

This is probably related to more recent entry to Canada[9] and a high

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[8] von Zur-Muehlen, Foreign Students...Canadian Students Abroad pp. 45, 47.

[9] von Zur-Muehlen reports a "spectacular increase" among students from Hong Kong between 1973 and 1976: his findings are based on Immigration Department data for student visas valid in each year. See Foreign Students ... Canadian Students Abroad, pp. 45, 46.

undergraduate enrolment. Hong Kong and Malaysia report the highest numbers in the East Asian group.

The European category (which includes U.S.S.R.) is the largest, with 4% of all students in Canadian universities, and citizens of the U.K. form the largest subgroup in this category. As previously explained, the U.K. data include overseas residents from Hong Kong and other areas of the Commonwealth. Nearly 75% of the European students are landed immigrants and numbers from individual countries reflect recent immigration patterns from these countries to Canada. More complete data from Quebec would likely show larger numbers from French-speaking countries in Europe. The small Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island category also contains a high number of landed immigrants, predominantly from Australia; and the data by province (Table 24) indicate that most are located in British Columbia and Ontario.

Column percentages in Table 20 show relative percentages from each region within immigration status categories. Europeans make up nearly 39% of the landed immigrant category, but only 19% of the visa students. These figures are reversed for East Asians: 16% are landed immigrants and 32% are on student visas. The disparity between permanent and temporary status is not nearly as great for the other regional groups. The percentage of North Americans and Europeans is relatively high in the Other Visa and Non-Canadian NR categories.

Table 21 presents data on academic qualifications sought, with column percentages showing relative proportions for each citizenship group within the major degree categories. Most Canadians (89%) are enrolled in undergraduate programmes. By contrast the non-Canadian groups have a higher percentage than Canadians in both graduate degree categories. Students from West and Central Asia have proportionately higher enrolments at the master's (31.3%) and doctorate (16.4%) levels than most other regional groups. East Asians, on the other hand, have very low enrolments in the two graduate categories. Although both the Caribbean and East Asian groups are substantially undergraduate, their immigration status patterns differ, the percentage of landed immigrants being much higher for Caribbean students.

Table 22 shows non-Canadian enrolment by major discipline area. Data on students not reporting country of citizenship have been excluded. The most significant finding is the high enrolment of Asians and Africans in the sciences and of Europeans and students from the western hemisphere in the arts and social sciences. Because their total enrolment is high, North Americans are numerically well represented in nearly every discipline. However, their percentages in fine arts and humanities are considerably higher than in the science categories, with the exception of the health professions. North American students are outnumbered by nearly every foreign group in engineering - only the very small Australian contingent has a

USIS
Table 21

Qualification Being Sought by
Geographic Region of Citizenship
1976-77

Participating Tape Institutions
Row & Column Percentages

Geographic Region		Undergraduate	Masters	Doctorate	Other	Total
Canada		311,518	29,370	6,358	2,501	349,947
	% →	89.0	8.5	1.8	.7	100.0
	% ↓	88.4	76.1	58.0	78.7	86.3
Africa		2,286	820	480	23	3,609
	% →	63.3	22.7	13.3	.6	100.0
	% ↓	.7	2.1	4.4	.7	.9
North America (except Canada)		5,955	1,906	1,521	17	9,399
	% →	63.4	20.3	16.2	.2	100.0
	% ↓	1.7	4.9	13.9	.5	2.3
Central & South America		1,359	437	166	15	1,977
	% →	68.7	22.1	8.4	.8	100.0
	% ↓	.4	1.1	1.5	.5	.5
Caribbean		2,883	290	71	9	3,253
	% →	88.6	8.9	2.2	.3	100.0
	% ↓	.8	.8	.7	.3	.8
West & Central Asia		1,962	1,195	626	39	3,822
	% →	51.3	31.3	16.4	1.0	100.0
	% ↓	.6	3.1	5.7	1.2	.9
East Asia		9,250	1,268	437	137	11,092
	% →	83.4	11.4	3.9	1.2	100.0
	% ↓	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.3	2.7
Europe & U.S.S.R.		13,103	2,127	882	90	16,202
	% →	80.9	13.1	5.4	.6	100.0
	% ↓	3.7	5.5	8.1	2.8	4.0
Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands		570	277	174	11	1,032
	% →	55.2	26.8	16.9	1.1	100.0
	% ↓	.2	.7	1.6	.4	.3
Country NR		3,464	978	242	335	5,019
	% →	69.0	19.5	4.8	6.7	100.0
	% ↓	1.0	2.5	2.2	10.5	1.2
Total		352,350	38,868	10,957	3,177	405,352
	% →	86.9	9.6	2.7	.8	100.0
	% ↓	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

Geographic Region of Citizenship for Non-Canadian Students by Major Field 1976-77

USIS Table 22

Major Field	Africa	N. America (ex. Can.)	C. & S. Amer.	Caribbean	W. & C. Asia	East Asia	Europe & U.S.S.R.	Aust., N. Z. & Pacific Is.	Total
Education	244	853	102	213	150	209	1,234	234	3,239
	7.5	26.3	3.2	6.6	4.6	6.5	38.1	7.2	100.0
Fine & Appl. Arts	15	391	24	36	29	134	363	31	1,023
	1.5	38.2	2.4	3.5	2.8	13.1	35.5	3.0	100.0
Humanities	149	1,483	115	230	156	199	1,503	89	3,928
	3.8	37.8	2.9	5.9	4.0	5.1	38.3	2.3	100.0
Social Sci.	788	2,432	417	839	767	2,738	2,857	180	11,018
	7.2	22.1	3.8	7.6	7.0	24.9	25.9	1.6	100.0
Agri. & Biol. Sci.	302	612	128	189	187	705	685	58	2,866
	10.5	21.4	4.5	6.6	6.5	24.6	23.9	2.0	100.0
Engin. & Appl. Sci.	751	321	328	340	972	2,510	1,945	56	7,223
	10.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	13.5	34.8	26.9	.8	100.0
Health Professions	510	1,454	293	326	600	1,232	1,910	147	6,472
	7.9	22.5	4.5	5.0	9.3	19.0	29.5	2.3	100.0
Math. & Phy. Sci.	250	446	137	153	440	1,372	1,251	61	4,110
	6.1	10.9	3.3	3.7	10.7	33.4	30.4	1.5	100.0
General Arts & Sci.	517	1,276	359	756	447	1,737	3,981	152	9,231
	5.6	13.8	3.9	8.2	4.8	18.8	43.1	1.7	100.0
Specialization NR	83	127	74	171	74	256	463	24	1,276
	6.5	10.0	5.8	13.4	5.8	20.1	36.3	1.9	100.0
Total	3,609	9,399	1,977	3,253	3,822	11,092	16,202	1,032	50,386
	7.2	18.7	3.9	6.5	7.6	22.0	32.2	2.1	100.0

lower enrolment in this discipline. Since North America and United States are virtually synonymous in these tables, the distribution of United States citizens among the subject areas suggests that Canadian university courses in the arts and social sciences are most attractive to American students. Unlike students from developing countries, Americans would not need to go abroad for education in scientific and technical subjects.

Table 23 presents enrolments in the major subject areas by detailed geographic region, a useful breakdown that illustrates certain regional differences obscured in the large continental aggregations. Data for Canadians are also included in the first row, permitting comparison of their enrolment pattern with those of the foreign student groups.

As Table 24 shows, non-Canadian students from the major geographic regions are unevenly distributed across Canada. Students not reporting country of citizenship have been excluded in this table. Newfoundland has a low non-Canadian enrolment. Most are North Americans or Europeans but the percentage of West and Central Asia students is higher than in the other provinces. Nova Scotia, with a more diverse university system, has the highest proportion of non-Canadians among the Atlantic Provinces. But the total of North Americans and Europeans is high, about 55%. North Americans and Europeans are also well represented in New Brunswick, where they constitute about 50% of the total non-Canadian student population. But the percentage

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS
Table 23

Students' Major Field by Detailed Geographic Region of Citizenship

1976-77

	Educ.	Fine & Appl.Arts	Human.	Soc. Sci.	Agri. & Biol.Sc.	Engin.& Appl.Sc.	Health	Math.& Phy.Sc.	Gen.Arts & Sc.	Spec. NR	Total
Canada	50,181	9,504	27,603	80,184	21,375	23,750	45,004	14,988	69,896	7,462	349,947
	14.3	2.7	7.9	22.9	6.1	6.8	12.9	4.3	20.0	2.1	100.0
North Africa	20	3	29	37	20	373	66	70	31	10	100.0
	3.1	.5	4.4	5.6	3.0	56.6	10.0	10.6	4.7	1.5	100.0
Central & So. Africa	221	12	120	734	280	372	439	175	481	73	2,907
	7.6	.4	4.1	25.3	9.6	12.8	25.1	6.0	16.6	2.5	100.0
North Amer. (ex. Can.)	849	391	1,484	2,412	609	317	1,450	445	1,275	127	9,359
	9.1	4.2	15.9	25.8	6.5	3.4	15.5	4.8	13.6	1.4	100.0
Cent. America	28	9	10	56	15	56	63	18	43	4	302
	9.3	3.0	3.3	18.5	5.0	18.5	20.9	6.0	14.2	1.3	100.0
Caribbean	213	36	230	839	189	340	326	153	756	171	3,253
	6.6	1.1	7.1	25.8	5.8	10.5	10.0	4.7	13.2	5.3	100.0
So. America	74	15	105	361	113	272	230	119	316	70	1,675
	4.4	.9	6.3	21.6	6.8	16.2	13.7	7.1	18.9	4.2	100.0
So. West Asia	35	16	59	264	73	365	221	142	164	31	1,370
	2.6	1.2	4.3	19.3	5.3	26.6	16.1	10.4	12.0	2.3	100.0
So. Cent. Asia	115	13	97	503	114	607	379	298	283	43	2,452
	4.7	.5	4.0	20.5	4.7	24.8	15.5	12.2	11.5	1.8	100.0
So. East Asia	68	16	36	551	165	518	323	226	368	42	2,313
	2.9	.7	1.6	23.8	7.1	22.4	14.0	9.8	15.9	1.8	100.0
East Asia	141	118	163	2,180	539	1,990	907	1,142	1,368	214	8,762
	1.6	1.4	1.9	24.9	6.2	22.7	10.4	13.0	15.6	2.4	100.0
No. & West Europe	975	281	1,075	2,237	562	1,319	1,529	1,003	3,132	302	12,415
	7.9	2.3	8.7	18.0	4.5	10.6	12.3	8.2	15.2	2.4	100.0
Cent. Europe	97	50	202	236	60	170	195	85	308	43	1,446
	6.7	3.5	14.0	16.3	4.2	11.8	13.5	5.9	21.3	3.0	100.0
So. Europe	157	27	218	370	61	445	173	156	527	116	2,250
	7.0	1.2	9.7	16.4	2.7	19.8	7.7	6.9	23.4	5.2	100.0
Austr. & N.Z.	228	31	86	168	54	51	140	57	141	22	978
	23.3	3.2	8.8	17.2	5.5	5.2	14.3	5.8	14.4	2.3	100.0
Pacific Is.	5	-	3	11	4	5	7	3	11	2	51
	9.8	-	5.9	21.6	7.8	9.8	13.7	5.6	21.6	3.9	100.0
U.S.S.R.	3	4	5	7	2	11	11	6	17	6	72
	4.2	5.6	6.9	9.7	2.8	15.3	15.3	8.3	23.6	8.3	100.0
Other Region, Country NR	10	1	6	52	6	12	13	12	10	-	122
	8.2	.8	4.9	42.6	4.9	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.2	-	100.0
NR	404	57	245	1,286	112	185	1,831	146	592	161	5,019
	8.1	1.1	4.9	25.6	2.2	2.7	36.5	2.9	11.8	3.2	100.0
Total	53,824	10,584	31,776	92,488	24,353	31,158	53,307	19,244	79,719	8.899	405,352
	13.3	2.6	7.8	22.8	6.0	7.7	13.2	4.8	19.7	2.2	100.0

Participating Tape Institutions

Row Percentages

USIS
Table 24

Geographic Region of Citizenship for Non-Canadian Students by Province 1976-77

Province	Africa	N. America (ex. Can.)	C. & S. Amer.	Caribbean	W. & C. Asia	East Asia	Europe & U.S.S.R.	Aust., N. Z. & Pacific Is.	Total
Newfoundland	26	130	13	10	73	57	160	1	470
	5.5	27.7	2.8	2.1	15.5	12.1	34.0	.2	100.0
Nova Scotia	125	446	42	67	158	237	366	29	1,470
	8.5	30.3	2.9	4.6	10.8	16.1	24.9	2.0	100.0
New Brunswick	117	192	41	18	62	82	132	5	649
	18.0	29.6	6.3	2.8	9.6	12.6	20.3	.8	100.0
Quebec	259	1,866	209	167	512	592	1,093	47	4,745
	5.5	39.3	4.4	3.5	10.8	12.5	23.0	1.0	100.0
Ontario	1,934	4,291	1,317	2,491	2,135	4,770	10,873	470	28,289
	6.8	15.2	4.7	8.8	7.6	16.9	38.4	1.7	100.0
Manitoba	271	332	93	265	213	1,192	568	35	2,969
	9.1	11.2	3.1	8.9	7.2	40.2	19.1	1.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	122	151	40	28	144	917	350	30	1,782
	6.9	8.5	2.2	1.6	8.1	51.5	19.6	1.7	100.0
Alberta	394	771	105	119	310	1,796	1,060	181	4,736
	8.3	16.3	2.2	2.5	6.6	37.9	22.4	3.8	100.0
British Columbia	361	1,220	117	88	215	1,449	1,600	226	5,276
	6.8	23.1	2.2	1.7	4.1	27.5	30.3	4.3	100.0
Total	3,609	9,399	1,977	3,253	3,822	11,092	16,202	1,032	50,386
	7.2	18.7	3.9	6.5	7.6	22.0	32.2	2.1	100.0

of students from Africa is the highest in the region.

The partial data from Quebec show significant numbers of non-Canadians from all geographic regions, with the percentages of North Americans higher and that of East Asians and Europeans lower than the totals for Canada of these groups.

Because of its very large total student population, Ontario has the largest absolute number of non-Canadians. All regions are well represented but 34.4% are European. The percentage of North Americans is below the Canada total.

In Manitoba 40.2% of non-Canadians report East Asian citizenship and the percentage of Caribbean students is slightly above that of Ontario. Over half of the non-Canadians in Saskatchewan are East Asian. The percentage of North Americans is below that recorded in the eastern provinces, but more complete reporting on the NR component might alter this. Alberta also has a large East Asian group (37.9%) but proportionately more North Americans than either Manitoba or Saskatchewan. The inverse relationship between the sizes of the East Asia and European groups might reflect differences in reporting students from Hong Kong. In general, the high numbers of Asian students in the three prairie provinces are consistent with the data in Tables 8G and 8H which show many visa students enrolled in engineering and physical sciences in these provinces.

The non-Canadian student population in British Columbia is quite representative of all geographic regions. East Asians are outnumbered by Europeans and the percentage of North Americans is somewhat above the Canada total. Geographical proximity probably plays a role. For example, only 1.7% are from the Caribbean, in contrast with almost 9% from this region in Ontario and Manitoba; and there is the highest percentage in Canada of students from Australia and New Zealand.

Taken as a whole, the data in this study show that non-Canadians, including both landed immigrants and those on student visas, remain a relatively small percentage of students at Canadian universities. But their uneven distribution, with concentrations in certain provinces and in certain academic programmes, leads to the impression that their total numbers are higher than in fact they are. It is hoped that the data presented here will correct this impression and the mistaken judgement that there has been a too-rapid increase in the number of "foreign" students which is depriving qualified Canadian citizens from places in certain highly competitive university programmes. Any major change in policies affecting non-Canadians, whether at the federal, provincial or institutional level, should be based on a thorough analysis of the existing situation as well as upon Canada's role in the area of international education. As the next section of this report will show, the academic community is an international one and Canadian universities have benefitted greatly from the movement of both faculty and students in and out of Canada.

3.0 FACULTY STATISTICAL REPORT

3.1 Collection and Improvement of Faculty Data

The initial five-part table (1A - 1E) includes data from all institutions in the Statistics Canada UCASS system for the academic years 1973-74 through 1977-78, and illustrates continuing improvement in reporting of faculty citizenship and immigration status. In the earlier years, some universities did not record the legal status of non-Canadians, and faculty files were not updated when landed immigrants became Canadian citizens. For 1973-74 (Table 1A), the percentage of "unknowns" was over 20% for the country as a whole with great variation from province to province. This percentage declined somewhat in the next two years.

In preparation for the AUCC study, universities were asked to make a special effort to ensure the accuracy and completeness of their 1976-77 reports. The success of their efforts is evident in the sharp drop in the percentage of unknowns between 1975-76 and 1976-77. By 1977-78 total unknowns was reduced to approximately 2% (Table 1E). The changes in individual provinces are particularly marked, as institutions not previously recording the immigration status element reported with a high degree of accuracy for the first time in 1976.

All Institutions
Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 1A

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province 1973-74

Province	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Newfoundland	375	47	4	280	706
	53.1	6.7	.6	39.7	100.0
Prince Edward Isl.	89	31	-	2	122
	73.0	25.4		1.6	100.0
Nova Scotia	767	335	16	263	1,381
	55.5	24.3	1.2	19.0	100.0
New Brunswick	742	75	2	203	1,022
	72.6	7.3	.2	19.9	100.0
Quebec	4,686	884	133	527	6,230
	75.2	14.2	21	8.5	100.0
Ontario	7,118	2,607	146	1,279	11,150
	63.8	23.4	1.3	11.5	100.0
Manitoba	1,009	348	23	88	1,468
	68.7	23.7	1.6	6.0	100.0
Saskatchewan	898	388	17	37	1,340
	67.0	29.0	1.3	2.8	100.0
Alberta	516	47	2	1,895	2,460
	21.0	1.9	.1	77.0	100.0
British Columbia	978	21	-	1,521	2,520
	38.8	.8		60.4	100.0
TOTAL	17,178	4,783	343	6,095	28,399
	60.5	16.8	1.2	21.5	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 1B

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province
1974-75

Province	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Newfoundland	399	64	7	277	747
	53.4	8.6	.9	37.1	100.0
Prince Edward Isl.	83	32	-	2	117
	70.9	27.4		1.7	100.0
Nova Scotia	836	359	13	263	1,471
	56.8	24.4	.9	17.9	100.0
New Brunswick	728	75	10	198	1,011
	72.0	7.4	1.0	19.6	100.0
Quebec	4,880	949	126	486	6,441
	75.8	14.7	2.0	7.6	100.0
Ontario	7,948	2,912	143	1,112	12,115
	65.6	24.0	1.2	9.2	100.0
Manitoba	1,059	351	18	92	1,520
	69.7	23.1	1.2	6.1	100.0
Saskatchewan	905	398	21	31	1,355
	66.8	29.4	1.6	2.3	100.0
Alberta	554	46	1	1,885	2,486
	22.3	1.9	2.1	75.8	100.0
British Columbia	1,149	159	18	1,370	2,696
	42.6	5.9	.7	50.8	100.0
TOTAL	18,541	5,345	357	5,716	29,959
	61.9	17.8	1.2	19.1	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 1C

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province
1975-76

Province	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Newfoundland	370	72	6	231	679
	54.5	10.6	.9	34.0	100.0
Prince Edward Isl.	87	30	-	4	121
	71.9	24.8		3.3	100.0
Nova Scotia	899	371	18	269	1,557
	57.7	23.8	1.2	17.3	100.0
New Brunswick	743	87	11	189	1,030
	72.1	8.5	1.1	18.4	100.0
Quebec	5,252	969	149	362	6,732
	78.0	14.4	2.2	5.4	100.0
Ontario	8,884	2,814	210	382	12,290
	72.3	22.9	1.7	3.1	100.0
Manitoba	1,100	344	23	106	1,573
	69.9	21.9	1.5	6.7	100.0
Saskatchewan	911	408	13	28	1,360
	67.0	30.0	1.0	2.1	100.0
Alberta	642	58	1	1,873	2,574
	24.9	2.3	2.1	72.8	100.0
British Columbia	1,505	181	12	1,170	2,868
	52.5	6.3	.4	40.8	100.0
TOTAL	20,393	5,334	443	4,614	30,784
	66.3	17.3	1.4	15.0	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

CLASS
Table 1D

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province 1976-77

Province	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Newfoundland	493	250	13	9	765
	64.4	32.7	1.7	1.2	100.0
Prince Edward Isl.	87	26	-	1	114
	76.3	22.8		.9	100.0
Nova Scotia	1,098	399	23	85	1,605
	68.4	24.9	1.4	5.3	100.0
New Brunswick	839	155	9	65	1,068
	78.6	14.5	.8	6.1	100.0
Quebec	5,498	1,005	152	294	6,949
	79.1	14.5	2.2	4.2	100.0
Ontario	9,399	2,936	229	93	12,657
	74.3	23.2	1.8	.7	100.0
Manitoba	1,135	383	14	51	1,583
	71.7	24.2	.9	3.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	924	404	28	14	1,370
	67.5	29.5	2.0	1.0	100.0
Alberta	1,811	786	20	43	2,662
	68.0	29.6	.8	1.6	100.0
British Columbia	1,530	211	27	1,104	2,872
	53.27	7.6	.9	38.4	100.0
TOTAL	22,814	6,557	515	1,759	31,645
	72.1	20.7	1.6	5.6	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 1E

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province 1977-78

Province	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Newfoundland	515	267	16	7	805
	64.0	33.2	2.0	.9	100.0
P.E.I.	84	33		1	118
	71.2	28.0		.9	100.0
Nova Scotia	1,118	409	27	90	1,644
	68.0	24.9	1.6	5.5	100.0
New Brunswick	823	152	10	66	1,051
	78.3	14.5	1.0	6.3	100.0
Quebec	5,682	1,022	155	265	7,124
	79.8	14.4	2.2	3.7	100.0
Ontario	9,591	2,785	216	166	12,758
	75.2	21.8	1.7	1.3	100.0
Manitoba	1,230	338	8	44	1,620
	75.9	20.9	.5	2.7	100.0
Saskatchewan	1,020	279	22	5	1,326
	76.9	21.0	1.7	.4	100.0
Alberta	1,893	840	46	23	2,802
	67.6	30.0	1.6	.8	100.0
B.C.*	2,022	717	104	78	2,921
	69.2	24.6	3.6	2.7	100.0
Total	23,978	6,842	604	745	32,169
	74.5	21.3	1.9	2.3	100.0

*Adjusted using new UBC data

As reporting improved, previous unknowns were shifted to other categories. The proportion of faculty holding employment permits and other temporary visas did not change significantly over the five years, but the Canadian Citizen and Landed Immigrant categories both increased. In Ontario, however, the percentage of landed immigrants remained quite stable at approximately 23%, while the percentage of unknowns declined from 11.5% to .7%. The percentage of Canadian citizens increased by approximately the same percentage. In the few provinces with consistently low unknowns, the percentage of Canadian citizens and landed immigrants has changed only slightly.

Although subsequent tables based on rank and age show that more Canadian citizens are being appointed, it appears that new hirings will only affect data for faculty over time. The same process applies to the nationalization of faculty. A few years of consistently improved reporting will be required before trends for the entire country can be clearly shown.

Table 2 includes only those institutions actively participating in the AUCC study. The absence of some of the smaller colleges and of a number of universities in Quebec results in a somewhat lower percentage of Canadian citizens. Since institutions with incomplete reporting[10] constitute a larger proportion of the participating only

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[10]If the University of British Columbia had the same proportion of unknowns in 1976-77 as in 1977-78, the percentage of unknowns for Canada as a whole would be about 2% in each of these years. In fact the 2% unknowns is an overstatement, since as will be demonstrated subsequently, most faculty with unreported status are landed immigrants.

Participating Institutions -

Row Percentages

UCASS

Table 2

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Province 1976-77

Province	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Newfoundland	493	250	13	9	765
	64.4	32.7	1.7	1.2	100.0
Prince Edward Isl.	87	26	-	1	114
	76.3	22.8		.9	100.0
Nova Scotia	846	302	19	7	1,174
	72.1	25.7	1.6	.6	100.0
New Brunswick	839	155	9	65	1,068
	78.6	14.5	.8	6.1	100.0
Quebec	2,665	626	84	255	3,630
	73.4	17.3	2.3	7.0	100.0
Ontario	8,824	2,838	214	79	11,955
	73.8	23.7	1.8	.7	100.0
Manitoba	1,126	383	14	51	1,574
	71.5	24.3	.9	3.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	917	396	26	14	1,353
	67.8	29.3	1.9	1.0	100.0
Alberta	1,680	740	20	41	2,481
	67.7	29.8	.8	1.7	100.0
British Columbia	1,452	198	27	1,104	2,781
	52.2	7.1	1.0	39.7	100.0
TOTAL	18,929	5,914	426	1,626	26,895
	70.4	22.0	1.6	6.1	100.0

group, the percentage of unknowns is slightly higher than in Table 1D. Because the required data elements are available for all of the institutions in the UCASS system, and because that group is more completely representative of the country, most faculty tables are based on the entire UCASS file.

Table 3 shows faculty immigration status according to institution size. When the percentage of unknowns in each category is taken into account, there does not appear to be a significant relationship between an institution's enrolment and faculty residence status, although as might be expected, the very small institutions have a higher percentage of Canadian faculty than the largest universities. Location and the diversity of programmes within the large institutions probably account for this difference.

3.2 Characteristics of Faculty with Unknown Residence Status

A major objective of this study was a reduction in non-reporting for the immigration status element. Preliminary data runs showed rates of non-reporting of approximately 9% for all Canada, with striking regional and institutional variations. Institutions were then asked to correct and resubmit their data. This was done by university reporting officers using special surveys, or contact with individual faculty members. In some cases, updating procedures were not completed before the final tabulation for 1976-77. However, the

Participating Institutions

Row Percentages

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Institution Size. 1976-77

UCASS Table 3

Institution Size by 1976-77 total enrolment	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Less than 1,000	125	30	2	2	159
	78.6	18.9	1.3	1.3	100.0
1,000 - 5,000	669	219	13	48	949
	70.5	23.1	1.4	5.1	100.0
5,000 - 10,000	3,082	1,059	83	262	4,486
	68.7	23.6	1.9	5.8	100.0
10,000 - 15,000	3,302	1,135	88	66	4 591
	71.9	24.7	1.9	1.4	100.0
15,000 - 20,000	3,413	1,116	87	34	4,648
	73.4	24.0	1.9	.7	100.0
More than 20,000	8,359	2,362	156	1,219	12,096
	69.1	19.5	1.3	10.1	100.0
Total	18,950	5,919	429	1,631	26,929
	70.4	22.0	1.6	6.1	100.0

mechanisms established for improved reporting continued to reduce the unknown component, as Table 1E indicates.

Table 4 shows that country of citizenship was reported more completely in 1976-77 than immigration status. Less than 1% of the total have an unknown country of citizenship, compared with 5.6% total unknowns for immigration status. Table 5 reports country of citizenship by province, showing consistently low rates of unknowns for all provinces, even for those with incomplete reporting for immigration status in Table 1D. The percentage of employment visas is consistently low in each province and year. Since the vast majority of non-Canadian faculty are landed immigrants, it is more useful to look at country of citizenship rather than immigration status when a provincial breakdown is required. This substitution is not appropriate for student data because the relative proportions of landed immigrants and visa holders differ significantly according to country of citizenship.

3.3 Origins and Distribution of Non-Canadian Faculty

As Table 4 shows, 50% of the landed immigrants teaching in Canadian universities are Americans. Approximately 23% of the landed immigrants report U.K. citizenship, and another 9% come from other parts of the British Commonwealth.

All Institutions
Column Percentages

UCASS Table 4

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Country of Citizenship 1976-77

	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Canada	22,814				22,814
	100.0				72.1
U.S.A.		3,288	275	701	4,264
		50.1	53.4	39.9	13.5
U.K.		1,475	69	346	1,890
		22.5	13.4	19.7	6.0
Other Commonw.		581	31	102	714
		8.9	6.0	5.8	2.3
France & Belgium		330	40	122	492
		5.0	7.8	6.9	1.6
Other European		492	44	152	688
		7.5	8.5	8.6	2.2
Other Country		350	55	135	540
		5.3	10.7	7.7	1.7
Unknown		41	1	201	243
		.6	.2	11.4	.8
Total	22,814	6,557	515	1,759	31,645
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Provincial distribution by country of citizenship is determined by factors such as language, the nature of university programmes within each province, patterns and rates of expansion, and the existence of contacts for the recruitment of new faculty. In Table 5, certain regional patterns are evident. New Brunswick and Quebec both have higher percentages of Canadian faculty than the Atlantic provinces, Ontario or Manitoba and the three western provinces have the lowest percentages of Canadian faculty.

Language of instruction has some impact on the citizenship pattern of non-Canadian faculty. The percentages of U.S. and U.K. citizens are lowest in Quebec and New Brunswick, provinces with French-language universities. Faculty from France and Belgium are most numerous in Quebec, and very scarce in the west. Regional variations for Commonwealth citizens are less obvious. Ontario, with the largest university system, has the most even distribution of all groups. Americans predominate in the west, while the highest percentages of United Kingdom citizens are on opposite sides of the country, in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

3.4 Citizenship and Immigration Status by Subject Taught

Table 6 reports the relative percentages of Canadian and non-Canadian faculty by principal subject taught (level 1 in the UCASS definition

All Institutions

Row Percentages

All Ranks

Faculty Country of Citizenship

by Province 1976-77

UCASS
Table 5

Province	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other Europe	Other Country	NR	Total
Newfoundland	493	111	105	27	1	12	14	2	765
	64.4	14.5	13.7	3.5	.1	1.6	1.8	.3	100.0
P.E.I.	87	18	3	3	-	2	1	-	114
	76.3	15.8	2.6	2.6		1.8	.9		100.0
Nova Scotia	1,098	249	99	34	9	30	21	65	1,605
	68.4	15.5	6.2	2.1	.6	1.9	1.3	4.1	100.0
New Brunswick	839	83	34	22	20	25	23	22	1,068
	78.6	7.8	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.1	100.0
Quebec	5,498	459	146	87	332	223	177	27	6,949
	79.1	6.6	2.1	1.3	4.8	3.2	2.6	.4	100.0
Ontario	9,399	1,717	754	292	99	235	141	20	12,657
	74.3	13.6	6.0	2.3	.8	1.9	1.1	.2	100.0
Manitoba	1,135	207	93	46	6	28	22	46	1,583
	71.7	13.1	5.9	2.9	.4	1.8	1.4	2.9	100.0
Sask.	924	204	112	58	6	21	33	12	1,370
	67.5	14.9	8.2	4.2	.4	1.5	2.4	.9	100.0
Alberta	1,811	518	183	61	7	39	31	12	2,662
	68.0	19.5	6.9	2.3	.3	1.5	1.2	.5	100.0
B.C.	1,530	698	361	84	12	73	77	37	2,872
	53.3	24.3	12.6	2.9	.4	2.5	2.7	1.3	100.0
Total	22,814	4,264	1,890	714	492	688	540	243	31,645
	72.1	13.5	6.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	.8	100.0

of subject area). Generally, the professional and applied disciplines such as education, health, and engineering have higher percentages of Canadian citizens than the humanities, social, and natural sciences. The percentage of employment visas is somewhat higher than average in the fine and applied arts (3.3) and lower than average in the health professions (1.0). The percentage of unknowns varies slightly by subject, with completeness of reporting somewhat better than average in health and worse than average in mathematics and physical sciences.

A more detailed view of faculty immigration status is provided by Table 7, which is based on data from participating institutions only. Education and fine and applied arts are reported as totals, while the other broad categories are subdivided into specific subject areas (UCASS level 2). Critical discussion of the influence of high percentages of non-Canadian faculty has tended to focus on the humanities and social sciences, where the effects of cultural bias are thought to be especially significant. The table shows considerable variation within these broad areas, although the small numbers in some subjects makes comparison of percentages difficult. Within the humanities, the proportion of Canadians in the key discipline of history is somewhat higher than the average for the group, while that in philosophy is significantly lower. In the social sciences, the rapid expansion of Canadian universities

All Institutions

Row Percentages

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status

by Principal Subject Taught 1976-77

(Level 1)

UCASS
Table 6

Subject	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Education	2,541	469	47	161	3,218
	79.0	14.6	1.5	5.0	100.0
Fine & Appli. Arts	768	367	42	80	1,257
	61.1	29.2	3.3	6.4	100.0
Humanities & Related	3,993	1,399	80	293	5,765
	69.3	24.3	1.4	5.1	100.0
Social Sci. & Rltd.	5,259	1,856	182	450	7,747
	67.9	24.0	2.4	5.8	100.0
Agric. & Biol. Sci.	1,746	493	29	118	2,386
	73.2	20.7	1.2	5.0	100.0
Engin. & Appl. Sci.	1,812	369	30	142	2,353
	77.0	16.7	1.3	6.0	100.0
Health Prof. & Occu.	3,462	662	43	196	4,363
	79.4	15.2	1.0	4.5	100.0
Math. & Phys. Sci.	2,968	899	57	309	4,233
	70.1	21.2	1.4	7.3	100.0
NR	265	43	5	10	323
	81.9	13.6	1.5	3.0	100.0
Total	22,814	6,557	515	1,759	31,645
	72.1	20.7	1.6	5.6	100.0

in the 1960's, together with a scarcity of Canadians with qualifications in these areas led to the appointment of many faculty from American graduate schools. Between 1966-67 and 1976-77, Canadian universities granted 225 Ph.D's in sociology and anthropology, while faculty in these disciplines increased from 300 to over 1,000.[11] The consequences of this disparity are particularly evident in the anthropology and archaelogy rows in Table 7, where less than 50% of all faculty are Canadians. The percentages of Canadian citizens are much higher in the applied social sciences (commerce, law, social work). Political science has 70.5% Canadian, while psychology has less than 60%, again a reflection of the predominance of American graduate education in this suject.

A distinction between the relative percentages of Canadian and non-Canadian faculty in applied and theoretical subjects is also apparent in the agricultural and biological sciences. Over 77% of agriculture faculty members are Canadian citizens, but they are only 65.8% of the total in botany and 64.9% in zoology. Veterinary medicine has a significantly lower percentage of Canadians than the human health sciences, no doubt because advanced training in this area is not widely available in Canada. Household science, like agriculture, has a high percentage of Canadians.

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[11] Data taken from Canadian Association of Graduate Schools annual Statistical Reports, and from Statistics Canada reports on university teachers.

Participating Institutions

Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 7

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Principal Subject Taught

(Levels 1 and 2)

1976-77

Subject	Canadian Citizen		Landed Immigrants		Employment & Other Visas		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
EDUCATION	2,005	76.9	405	15.5	42	1.6	157	6.0	2,609	100.0
FINE and APPLIED ARTS	607	58.1	322	30.8	38	3.6	78	7.5	1,045	100.0
HUMANITIES and RELATED	3,284	66.7	1,294	26.3	68	1.4	280	5.7	4,926	100.0
Classics	135	60.5	70	31.4	4	1.8	14	6.3	223	100.0
Creative Writing	12	60.0	4	20.0	-		4	20.0	20	100.0
History	602	68.0	226	25.5	13	1.5	44	5.0	885	100.0
Library & Records Sci.	61	67.0	24	26.4	-		6	6.6	91	100.0
Mass Media	82	75.2	20	18.4	2	1.8	5	4.6	109	100.0
Mod. & Medieval Lang.	1,737	67.4	657	25.5	28	1.1	156	6.1	2,578	100.0
Philosophy	327	58.9	188	33.9	11	2.0	29	5.2	555	100.0
Religious Studies	274	74.3	77	20.9	3	.8	15	4.1	369	100.0
Translation & Interpret.	8	50.0	2	12.5	5	31.3	1	6.3	16	100.0
Other Humanities	46	57.5	26	32.5	2	2.5	6	7.5	80	100.0
SOCIAL SCIENCES and RELATED	4,237	65.3	1,665	25.7	158	2.4	431	6.6	6,491	100.0
Anthropology	140	47.6	125	42.5	7	2.4	22	7.5	294	100.0
Archaeology	9	34.6	11	42.3	1	3.9	5	19.2	26	100.0
Area Studies	42	50.6	13	15.7	1	1.2	27	32.5	83	100.0
Commerce	782	69.1	229	20.3	41	3.6	79	7.0	1,131	100.0
Health Admin.	14	73.7	4	21.1	-		1	5.3	19	100.0
Other Instit. Admin.	10	62.5	6	37.5	-		-		16	100.0
Economics	546	68.1	174	21.7	30	3.7	52	6.5	802	100.0
Geography	320	59.6	165	30.7	10	1.9	42	7.8	537	100.0
Law	356	75.4	86	18.2	12	2.5	18	3.8	472	100.0
Linguistics	71	54.2	33	25.2	1	.8	26	19.9	131	100.0
Man/Environment	98	70.0	29	20.7	5	3.6	8	5.7	140	100.0
Political Science	432	70.5	139	22.7	7	1.1	35	5.7	613	100.0
Psychology	676	59.8	376	33.2	17	1.5	62	5.5	1,131	100.0
Social Work	228	81.7	35	12.5	4	1.4	12	4.3	279	100.0
Sociology	477	62.7	219	28.8	22	2.9	43	5.7	761	100.0
Other Social Sci.	35	62.5	21	37.5	-		-		56	100.0
AGRICULTURAL and BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	1,458	71.5	446	21.9	22	1.1	114	5.6	2,040	100.0
Agriculture	276	77.5	62	17.4	3	.8	15	4.2	356	100.0
Biochemistry	89	76.7	20	17.2	-		7	6.0	116	100.0
Biology	441	72.3	138	22.6	8	1.3	23	3.8	610	100.0
Biophysics	16	59.3	8	29.6	1	3.7	2	7.4	27	100.0
Botany	102	63.8	34	21.9	1	.7	18	11.6	155	100.0
Household Science	169	78.2	30	13.9	3	1.4	14	6.5	216	100.0
Veterinary Medicine	128	66.3	58	30.1	6	3.1	1	.5	193	100.0
Zoology	179	64.9	71	25.7	-		26	9.4	276	100.0
Other Agric., Biol.	58	63.7	25	27.5	-		8	8.8	91	100.0

Participating Institutions

Row Percentages

UCASS Table 7

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Principal Subject Taught

(Levels 1 and 2)

1976-77

Subject	Canadian Citizen		Landed Immigrants		Employment & Other Visas		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES	1,525	78.5	314	16.2	26	1.3	77	4.0	1,942	100.0
Architecture	112	66.7	38	22.6	5	3.0	13	7.7	168	100.0
Engineering	1,284	80.3	242	15.1	19	1.1	55	3.4	1,600	100.0
Engineering Sci.	61	72.6	22	26.2	1	1.2	-		84	100.0
Forestry	50	75.8	8	12.1	-		8	12.1	66	100.0
Landscape Arch.	15	75.0	4	20.0	1	5.0	-		20	100.0
Other Eng., Appl. Sci	3	75.0	-		-		1	25.0	4	100.0
HEALTH PROFESSIONS and OCCUPATIONS	3,129	78.8	633	16.0	18	.5	189	4.8	3,969	100.0
Dentistry	210	73.4	50	17.5	3	1.1	23	8.0	286	100.0
Medicine	387	84.5	57	12.5	2	.4	12	2.6	458	100.0
Basic Med. Sci.	407	72.7	129	23.0	1	.2	23	4.1	560	100.0
Medical Specialization	799	79.9	152	15.2	3	.3	46	4.6	1,000	100.0
Paraclinical Sci.	142	65.4	64	29.5	2	.9	9	4.2	217	100.0
Surgery & Specializat.	290	83.3	42	12.1	-		16	4.6	348	100.0
Nursing	473	86.2	43	7.8	2	.4	31	5.7	549	100.0
Optometry	30	73.2	10	24.4	1	2.4	-		41	100.0
Pharmacy	103	81.1	14	11.0	1	.8	9	7.1	127	100.0
Public Health	122	74.9	28	17.2	1	.6	12	7.4	163	100.0
Rehab. Medicine	128	73.1	39	22.3	-		8	4.6	175	100.0
Art as Appl. to Med.	5	83.3	1	16.7	-		-		6	100.0
Dental Hygiene	5	83.3	-		1	16.7	-		6	100.0
Medical Technology	12	100.0	-		-		-		12	100.0
Other Health	16	76.2	4	19.1	1	4.8			21	100.0
MATHEMATICS and PHYSICAL SCIENCES	2,447	68.1	798	22.2	52	1.5	297	8.3	3,594	100.0
Actuarial Sci.	4	80.0	1	20.0	-		-		5	100.0
Applied Math.	258	62.9	119	29.0	10	2.4	23	5.6	410	100.0
Chemistry	550	71.8	148	19.3	6	.8	62	8.1	766	100.0
Geology & Related	263	71.7	77	21.0	3	.8	24	6.5	367	100.0
Mathematical Stat.	78	60.5	42	32.6	7	5.4	2	1.6	129	100.0
Mathematics	658	63.0	259	24.8	22	2.1	105	10.1	1044	100.0
Metallurgy, Mat. Sci.	19	65.5	3	10.3	-		7	24.1	29	100.0
Meteorology	14	73.7	3	15.8	1	5.3	1	5.3	19	100.0
Oceanography	11	44.0	7	28.0	-		7	28.0	25	100.0
Physics	584	74.5	134	17.1	2	.3	64	8.2	784	100.0
Other Math., Phy. Sci.	8	50.0	5	31.3	1	6.3	2	12.5	16	100.0
NR	258	82.4	42	13.4	5	1.6	8	2.6	313	100.0
TOTAL	18,950	70.4	5,919	22.0	429	1.6	1,631	6.1	26,929	100.0

With the exception of architecture, the engineering and applied science subjects have a uniformly high percentage of Canadians. In the health professions as a whole, nearly 80% of faculty are Canadian. Variations within this category also appear to be related to the distinction between pure and applied subjects. Nearly 85% of medicine faculty are Canadian, a percentage that drops to 72.7% in basic medical sciences and 65.4% in paraclinical sciences.

In mathematics and physical sciences, it is difficult to make valid comparisons based on percentages because of the low numbers in some of the subgroups. For the major subjects, mathematics has the lowest percentage of Canadian citizens and physics the highest. The high proportion of non-Canadian faculty in small specialized areas such as metallurgy and oceanography may reflect a lack of qualified Canadians. Also, the hiring practices of one or two institutions will significantly affect percentages when numbers are so low.

In general, Canadian citizens are well represented in the professional and applied fields. Looking at the country of citizenship in the broad subject categories (Table 8), we find that United States citizens are the largest non-Canadian component in nearly all disciplines. Their numbers are particularly high in the fine arts, humanities and social sciences. British citizens outnumber Americans in the health professions and nearly equal them in engineering and the physical sciences.

All Institutions

Row Percentages

Faculty Country of Citizenship

by Principal Subject Taught 1976-77

UCASS
Table 8

	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other Europe	Other Country	NR	Total
Education	2,541	379	116	51	43	29	28	31	3,218
	79.0	11.8	3.6	1.6	1.3	.9	.9	1.0	100.0
Fine & Applied	768	316	89	16	11	35	11	11	1,257
Arts	61.1	25.1	7.1	1.3	.9	2.8	.9	.9	100.0
Humanities	3,993	975	372	68	128	142	60	27	5,767
	69.3	16.9	6.5	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.0	.5	100.0
Social Sci.	5,259	1,397	369	189	159	143	178	53	7,747
	67.9	18.0	4.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.3	.7	100.0
Agric. & Biol.	1,746	334	146	61	21	34	34	10	2,386
Sci.	73.2	14.0	6.1	2.6	.9	1.4	1.4	.4	100.0
Engin. & Appl.	1,812	123	121	72	41	66	53	65	2,353
Sci.	77.0	5.2	5.1	3.1	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.8	100.0
Health Prof.	3,462	257	329	110	32	82	83	8	4,363
	79.3	5.9	7.5	2.5	.7	1.9	1.9	.2	100.0
Math. & Phys.	2,968	453	339	143	57	154	92	27	4,233
Sci.	70.1	10.7	8.0	3.4	1.3	3.6	2.2	.6	100.0
NR	265	30	9	4	-	3	1	11	323
	82.0	9.3	2.8	1.2		.9	.3	3.4	100.0
Total	22,814	4,264	1,890	714	492	688	540	243	31,645
	72.1	13.5	6.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	.8	100.0

3.5 Degrees Earned by Canadian and Foreign Faculty

Country of birth or citizenship is only one factor in determination of cultural identity. Tables 9-14 provide information about the levels and sources of degrees held by teachers in Canadian universities.

Since data on country of birth are not available, country of first degree is presented in Table 9 as the nearest approximation. Over half of all faculty have Canadian first degrees and approximately 98% of these are Canadian citizens. A few native born Canadians would have obtained first degrees in other countries, particularly the United States; but it can be assumed that most of the Canadians with foreign first degrees are naturalized citizens. Nearly half of all landed immigrants have first degrees from the United States. The total number is close to that of United States citizens with landed immigrant status in Table 4.

The number of Canadian citizens with British first degrees is higher than the number with American, suggesting perhaps that there are more naturalized citizens of British origin. Unknowns by immigration status are most numerous in the United States and United Kingdom degree categories. The numbers of landed immigrants with Other Commonwealth and French or Belgian first degrees are higher than the numbers of Canadian citizens with degrees from those countries. This situation is reversed for the Other European and Other Country groups.

All Institutions
Row & Column Percentages

UCASS
Table 9

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by
Location of First Degree 1976-77

Country of First Degree		Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Canada		17,525	295	14	130	17,964
	%→	97.6	1.6	.1	.7	100.0
	%↓	76.8	4.5	2.7	7.4	56.8
U.S.A.		1,238	3,159	256	739	5,392
	%→	23.0	58.6	4.8	13.7	100.0
	%↓	5.4	48.2	49.7	42.0	17.0
U.K.		1,548	1,312	68	349	3,277
	%→	47.2	40.0	2.1	10.7	100.0
	%↓	6.8	20.0	13.2	19.8	10.4
Other Commonw		462	495	28	112	1,097
	%→	42.1	45.1	2.6	10.2	100.0
	%↓	2.0	7.6	5.4	6.4	3.5
France & Belgium		311	324	38	126	799
	%→	38.9	40.6	4.8	15.8	100.0
	%↓	1.4	4.9	7.4	7.2	2.5
Other European		734	493	48	142	1,417
	%→	51.8	34.8	3.4	10.0	100.0
	%↓	3.2	7.5	9.3	8.1	4.5
Other Country		554	351	45	127	1,077
	%→	51.4	32.6	4.2	11.8	100.0
	%↓	2.4	5.4	8.7	7.2	3.4
Not Applicable (No Degree)		198	37	4	8	247
	%→	80.2	15.0	1.6	3.2	100.0
	%↓	.9	.6	.8	.5	.8
Not Reported		244	91	14	26	375
	%→	65.1	24.3	3.7	6.9	100.0
	%↓	1.1	1.4	2.7	1.5	1.2
Total		22,814	6,557	515	1,759	31,645
	%→	72.1	20.7	1.6	5.6	100.0
	%↓	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10 shows the levels of highest earned degrees for teachers in participating institutions. The largest category is the Ph.D. or equivalent, held by over 60% of all faculty. There are significant differences in the percentages of Ph.D.'s among the residence status groups. Over 70% of landed immigrants have Ph.D.'s, compared with 60% of Canadian citizens. This difference reflects the higher proportion of Canadians in the lower ranks (see Table 15) and also in the professional disciplines, where a Ph.D. is not the usual qualification for university-level teaching. Approximately 83% of faculty members with Professional Degrees (a UCASS designation that refers to medical and paramedical degrees only) are Canadian citizens, while in the Ph.D. category, 66% are Canadian.

The employment visa category also has a lower percentage of Ph.D.'s than the landed immigrant group. Table 15 shows that most visa holders are assistant professors or below in rank. In Table 10, the unknowns by immigration status have degree levels very similar to those of the landed immigrants, supporting the assumption that most of the non-reported group are in fact landed immigrants.

Table 11, viewed in conjunction with Table 9, suggests a pattern of international mobility among academics. The numbers of faculty with first degrees earned in Canada, Other Commonwealth, and Other Countries are much larger than the groups with highest degrees from those areas. In contrast, countries with established university systems (the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Belgium) have many more advanced degrees than first degrees.

Participating Institutions

Row & Column Percentages

UCASS
Table 10

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Level of Highest Earned Degree 1976-77

Degree Level	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
PhD. or Equiv.	10,849	4,257	274	1,166	16,546
%→	65.6	25.7	1.7	7.1	100.0
%↓	57.3	71.9	63.9	71.5	61.5
Prof. Degree	1,249	226	8	23	1,506
%→	82.9	15.0	.5	1.5	100.0
%↓	6.6	3.8	1.9	1.4	5.6
Masters Degree	4,961	1,069	101	293	6,424
%→	77.2	16.6	1.6	4.6	100.0
%↓	26.2	18.1	23.5	18.0	23.9
Grad. Diploma	108	40	4	9	161
%→	67.1	24.8	2.5	5.6	100.0
%↓	.6	.7	.9	.6	.6
Bachelors Degree	1,318	202	23	84	1,627
%→	81.0	12.4	1.4	5.2	100.0
%↓	7.0	3.4	5.4	5.2	6.0
Prof. Designation Other than Degree	94	26	3	24	147
%→	64.0	17.7	2.0	16.3	100.0
%↓	.5	.4	.7	1.5	.6
Undergrad. Diploma	87	24	1	6	118
%→	73.7	20.3	.9	5.1	100.0
%↓	.5	.4	.2	.4	.4
No Degree, Diploma or Prof.Designation	110	26	4	7	147
%→	74.8	17.7	2.7	4.8	100.0
%↓	.6	.4	.9	.4	.6
Unknown	173	49	11	18	251
%→	68.9	19.5	4.4	7.2	100.0
%↓	.9	.8	2.6	1.1	.9
Total	18,949	5,919	429	1,630	26,927
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UCASS
Table 11

Country of Origin of Highest Earned Degree by Level of Highest Degree

1976-77

All Institutions
Row Percentages

Level of Highest Degree	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other European	Other Country	No Degree	NR	Total
Ph.D.	6,546	7,581	2,552	308	907	865	150	-	75	18,984
	34.5	39.9	13.4	1.6	4.8	4.6	.8		.4	100.0
Prof. Degree	1,080	106	195	29	14	83	59	-	5	1,571
	68.7	6.7	12.4	1.8	.9	5.3	3.8		.3	100.0
Masters	4,576	2,384	509	76	223	138	56	-	32	7,994
	57.2	29.8	6.4	1.0	2.8	1.7	.7		.4	100.0
Grad. Diploma	81	13	42	3	9	11	1	-	3	163
	49.7	8.0	25.8	1.8	5.5	6.7	.6		1.8	100.0
Bachelors	1,602	166	167	24	62	61	49	-	16	2,147
	74.6	7.7	7.8	1.1	2.9	2.8	2.3		.7	100.0
Prof. Designation	92	7	37	-	2	11	3	-	3	155
	59.4	4.5	23.9		1.3	7.1	1.9		1.9	100.0
Undergrad. Diploma	60	6	23	1	3	10	-	-	24	127
	47.2	4.7	18.1	.8	2.4	7.0			18.9	100.0
No Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	247
								100.0	-	100.0
NR	23	5	6	1	3	4	-	-	215	257
	8.9	1.9	2.3	0.4	1.2	1.6			83.7	100.0
Total	14,060	10,268	3,531	442	1,223	1,183	318	247	373	31,645
	44.4	32.5	11.2	1.4	3.9	3.7	1.0	.8	1.2	100.0

For the Other European category, highest and first degree numbers are roughly equal. It appears that like Canadians, students from the Commonwealth and other countries outside Europe frequently go to the United States, Britain and Europe for graduate education. Nearly 25% of Canadian citizens have earned highest degrees in the United States. Some of this group are naturalized citizens, but probably the majority are native-born Canadians who through choice or necessity attended American graduate schools. The disparity between numbers of domestic and foreign highest degrees appears to be even greater for citizens of other Commonwealth countries.

The influential position of American graduate schools is demonstrated in Table 11, with the number of United States Ph.D.'s exceeding those from Canada or any other country. Most professional degrees (medical and paramedical) were earned in Canada and the United Kingdom, with less than 7% from the United States. As previously noted, the percentage of American citizens in the health professions is quite low: the majority of non-Canadians in this area are British.

The master's category includes qualifications in professional areas such as social work and business administration that have high percentages of Canadian faculty. The smaller categories of Graduate and Undergraduate Diploma and Professional Designation (also held by instructors in applied subjects) are largely Canadian and British.

A comparison of country of origin of first degree (Table 12) and highest degree (Table 13) by subject indicates the extent of Canada's reliance on foreign universities for the advanced education of its citizens. In each discipline category, the proportion of Canadian first degrees is greater than that of highest degrees. This disparity ranges from less than 3% in the health professions (65.4% Canadian first degrees vs. 62.6% highest) to 20% in education (69.0% Canadian first degrees vs. 49.2% highest).

The U.S. columns in both tables provide the most striking illustration of the international movement of graduate students. Only 17% of all faculty report U.S. first degrees, but 32.5% have U.S. highest degrees. The total percentages of British and French and Belgian highest degrees are somewhat higher than the percentages of first degrees from those countries; the reverse is true for the remaining country groups. Even in subjects having relatively high percentages of Canadian first degrees (roughly equivalent to native-born faculty), a significant number have highest degrees from American universities. Although 60.6% of faculty in agriculture and biological science have Canadian first degrees, only 44.4% have domestic highest degrees, 36.5% having earned their advanced qualifications in the U.S. British highest degrees are proportionately most numerous in the health professions and physical sciences. The percentages of French and Belgian highest degrees are greatest in the humanities and social sciences.

UCASS
Table 12

Country of Origin of First Degree by Principal Subject Taught - 1976-77

All Institutions
Row Percentages

	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other European	Other Country	No Degree	NR	Total
Education	2,222	547	170	71	65	50	42	24	27	3,218
	69.0	17.0	5.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	.7	.8	100.0
Fine & Appl. Arts	489	399	106	12	21	51	19	125	35	1,257
	38.9	31.7	8.4	1.0	1.7	4.1	1.5	9.9	2.8	100.0
Humanities	3,025	1,245	657	84	248	305	128	28	45	5,765
	52.5	21.6	11.4	1.5	4.3	5.3	2.2	.5	.8	100.0
Social Science	4,243	1,778	619	272	234	248	274	22	57	7,747
	54.8	23.0	8.0	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.5	.3	.7	100.0
Agri. & Biol. Sci.	1,447	376	265	94	34	82	73	5	10	2,386
	60.6	15.8	11.1	3.9	1.4	3.4	3.1	.2	.4	100.0
Engin. & Appl. Sci.	1,350	167	299	124	61	184	143	15	10	2,353
	57.4	7.1	12.7	5.3	2.6	7.8	6.1	.6	.4	100.0
Health Prof.	2,854	316	533	154	50	212	188	10	46	4,363
	65.4	7.2	12.2	3.5	1.1	4.9	4.3	.2	1.1	100.0
Math & Phys. Sci.	2,200	538	616	279	85	276	207	9	23	4,233
	52.0	12.7	14.6	6.6	2.0	6.5	4.9	.2	.5	100.0
NR	134	26	12	7	1	9	3	9	122	323
	41.5	8.0	3.7	2.2	.3	2.8	.9	2.8	37.8	100.0
Total	17,964	5,392	3,277	1,097	799	1,417	1,077	247	375	31,645
	56.8	17.0	10.4	3.5	2.5	4.5	3.4	.8	1.2	100.0

UCASS
Table 13

Country of Origin of Highest Earned Degree by Principal Subject Taught
1976-77

All Institutions
Row Percentages

	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other European	Other Country	No Degree	NR	Total
Education	1,584	1,313	117	7	87	38	13	24	35	3,218
	49.2	40.8	3.6	.2	2.7	1.2	.4	.7	1.1	100.0
Fine & Appl.Arts	334	552	103	5	34	50	11	125	43	1,257
	26.6	43.9	8.2	.4	2.7	4.0	.9	9.9	3.4	100.0
Humanities	2,182	1,815	759	44	485	359	45	28	48	5,765
	37.8	31.5	13.2	.8	8.4	6.2	.8	.5	.8	100.0
Social Sci.	3,149	3,144	655	97	384	185	58	22	53	7,747
	40.6	40.6	8.5	1.3	5.0	2.4	.7	.3	.7	100.0
Agri. & Biol.Sci.	1,060	871	278	45	35	65	20	5	7	2,386
	44.4	36.5	11.7	1.9	1.5	2.7	.8	.2	.3	100.0
Engin. & Appl.Sci.	1,070	623	385	33	51	134	27	15	15	2,353
	45.5	26.5	16.4	1.4	2.2	5.7	1.1	.6	.6	100.0
Health Prof.	2,730	722	511	83	41	144	90	10	32	4,363
	62.6	16.5	11.7	1.9	.9	3.3	2.1	.2	.7	100.0
Math. & Phys. Sci.	1,853	1,165	701	125	102	204	54	9	20	4,233
	43.8	27.5	16.6	3.0	2.4	4.8	1.3	.2	.5	100.0
NR	98	63	22	3	4	4	-	9	120	323
	30.3	19.5	6.8	.9	1.2	1.2		2.8	37.2	100.0
Total	14,060	10,268	3,531	442	1,223	1,183	318	247	373	31,645
	44.4	32.5	11.2	1.4	3.9	3.7	1.0	.8	1.2	100.0

The international nature of graduate training is also illustrated in Table 14, which relates location of highest degree to country of citizenship. Of particular interest is the number of American highest degrees earned by citizens of foreign countries. Only one-third of the United States highest degree holders are United States citizens. Citizens from the Commonwealth and Other Countries categories hold more advanced degrees from the United States than from their own regions. Canadians are dependent on foreign universities to a lesser extent. A significant percentage of United Kingdom highest degrees are also held by citizens of Canada and other countries.

3.6 Faculty Rank

Table 15 summarizes legal residence status according to rank. The upper-most and lower-most ranks have the highest percentages of Canadian citizens. Many of the non-Canadian full professors would have taken out Canadian citizenship after several years in Canada. The Canadians in the ranks of lecturer and below are more likely to be native-born, with degrees from Canadian graduate schools. Numbers and percentages of landed immigrants are highest in the large associate professor category. The percentage of Canadian citizens in the assistant professor group is almost the same as that in the associate. Since some associate professors may have become Canadians

UCASS
Table 14

Country of Origin of Highest Earned Degree by Country of Citizenship
1976-77

All Institutions
Row Percentages

Country of Citizenship	COUNTRY OF HIGHEST DEGREE									
	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other European	Other Country	No Degree	NR	Total
Canada	12,856	5,639	2,069	200	800	658	155	198	239	22,814
	56.4	24.7	9.1	.9	3.5	2.9	.7	.9	1.0	100.0
U.S.A.	350	3,708	74	.5	15	48	4	8	52	4,264
	8.2	87.0	1.7	.1	.4	1.1	.1	.2	1.2	100.0
U.K.	300	237	1,231	25	11	29	17	15	25	1,890
	15.9	12.5	65.1	1.3	.6	1.5	.9	.8	1.3	100.0
Other Commonw.	178	213	77	198	13	19	1	-	15	714
	24.9	29.8	10.8	27.7	1.8	2.7	.1	-	2.1	100.0
France & Belgium	100	67	3	1	303	4	3	8	3	492
	20.3	13.6	.6	.2	61.6	.8	.6	1.6	.6	100.0
Other European	105	113	24	2	34	380	9	10	9	688
	15.3	16.7	3.5	.3	4.9	55.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	100.0
Other Country	103	207	24	5	42	29	123	2	5	540
	19.1	38.3	4.4	.9	7.8	5.4	22.8	.4	.9	100.0
NR	68	82	29	6	5	16	6	6	25	243
	28.0	33.7	11.9	2.5	2.1	6.6	2.5	2.5	10.3	100.0
Total	14,060	10,268	3,531	442	1,223	1,183	318	247	373	31,645
	44.4	32.4	11.2	1.4	3.9	3.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	100.0

All Institutions

Row & Column Percentages

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Rank 1976-77

UCASS
Table 15

Rank		Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Full Professor		6,084	1,346	77	422	7,929
	%→	76.7	17.0	1.0	5.3	100.0
	%↓	26.7	20.5	15.0	24.0	25.1
Associate Prof.		7,564	2,[illegible]	139	580	10,983
	%→	68.9	24.6	1.3	5.3	100.0
	%↓	33.2	41.2	27.0	33.0	34.7
Assistant Prof.		6,142	2,003	203	583	8,931
	%→	68.8	22.4	2.3	6.5	100.0
	%↓	26.9	30.6	39.4	33.1	28.2
Lecturer & Rank Below		1,965	379	76	113	2,533
	%→	77.6	15.0	3.0	4.5	100.0
	%↓	8.6	5.8	14.8	6.4	8.0
Other		1,059	129	20	61	1,269
	%→	83.5	10.2	1.6	4.8	100.0
	%↓	4.6	2.0	4.1	3.5	4.0
Total		22,814	6,557	515	1,759	31,645
	%→	72.1	20.7	1.6	5.6	100.0

a few years after their initial appointments, the percentage of landed immigrants in this group would be even higher if status at time of appointment was reported. There are probably fewer naturalized Canadian citizens in the assistant professor category.

Table 16 shows faculty in the various ranks by country of citizenship. The percentage of United States citizens is about the same in the associate and assistant groups, while it drops considerably in the lower ranks. British citizens are quite well represented in the full professor category, but are greatly outnumbered by Americans in the middle ranks, reflecting the replacement of the United Kingdom by the United States as the primary source of non-Canadian faculty. The other citizenship categories are more evenly distributed throughout the ranks, with highest numbers naturally appearing in the large assistant and associate groups.

Table 17A-D provides a breakdown for each rank by province and country of citizenship. Generally, Canadian citizens are proportionately highest in the central provinces, Americans in the west, and British citizens in the Maritimes and British Columbia. Associate professors from the United States constitute the largest single non-Canadian group. In Alberta and British Columbia, about one-quarter of associate professors are U.S. citizens.

All Institutions
Column Percentages

UCASS
Table 16

Faculty Rank by Country of Citizenship
1976-77

Country of Citizenship	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Lecturer & Rank Below	Other	Total
Canada	6,084	7,564	6,142	1,965	1,059	22,814
	76.7	68.9	68.8	77.6	83.5	72.1
U.S.A.	830	1,717	1,404	235	78	4,264
	10.5	15.6	15.7	9.3	6.2	13.5
U.K.	509	739	500	107	35	1,840
	6.4	6.7	5.6	4.2	2.8	5.8
Other Commonwealth	156	267	223	45	23	714
	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.3
France & Belgium	61	158	200	60	13	492
	.8	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.6
Other European	151	285	179	42	31	688
	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.2
Other Country	91	173	212	46	18	540
	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.7
Not Reported	47	80	71	33	12	243
	.6	.7	.8	1.3	1.0	.8
Total	7,929	10,983	8,931	2,533	1,269	31,645
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

Rank by Country of Citizenship and Province

1976-77

UCASS
Table 17A

Full Professor	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other Europe	Other Country	NR	Total
Newfoundland	99	18	20	5	-	2	2	-	146
	67.8	12.3	13.7	3.4		1.4	1.4		100.0
P.E.I.	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
	77.8	11.1	11.1						100.0
Nova Scotia	227	27	25	8	-	3	2	14	306
	74.2	8.8	8.2	2.6		1.0	.7	4.6	100.0
New Brunswick	169	9	8	2	1	3	2	3	197
	85.8	4.6	4.1	1.0	.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	100.0
Quebec	1,276	78	30	13	42	48	23	4	1,514
	84.3	5.2	2.0	.9	2.8	3.2	1.5	.3	100.0
Ontario	2,640	365	193	58	11	52	22	5	3,346
	78.9	10.9	5.8	1.7	.3	1.6	.7	.2	100.0
Manitoba	309	22	26	11	3	5	1	7	384
	80.5	5.7	6.8	2.9	.8	1.3	.3	1.8	100.0
Sask.	301	46	34	16	1	8	9	3	418
	72.0	11.0	8.1	3.8	.2	1.9	2.2	.7	100.0
Alberta	640	116	46	13	1	11	9	4	840
	76.2	13.8	5.5	1.6	.1	1.3	1.1	.5	100.0
B.C.	416	148	126	30	2	19	21	7	769
	54.1	19.3	16.4	3.9	.3	2.5	2.7	.9	100.0
Total	6,084	830	509	156	61	151	91	47	7,929
	76.7	10.5	6.4	2.0	.8	1.9	1.2	.6	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 17B

Rank by Country of Citizenship and Province

1976-77

Associate Professor	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other Europe	Other Country	NR	Total
Newfoundland	162	38	40	10	-	4	3	1	258
	62.8	14.7	15.5	3.9		1.6	1.2	.4	100.0
P.E.I.	37	5	1	2	-	-	1		46
	80.4	10.9	2.2	4.4			2.2		100.0
Nova Scotia	345	98	40	15	2	11	6	38	555
	62.2	17.7	7.2	2.7	.4	2.0	1.1	6.9	100.0
New Brunswick	235	29	14	9	4	8	5	4	308
	76.3	9.4	4.6	2.9	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.3	100.0
Quebec	1,893	186	59	35	110	93	70	3	2,449
	77.3	7.6	2.4	1.4	4.5	3.8	2.9	.1	100.0
Ontario	3,021	699	316	99	32	91	40	4	4,302
	70.2	16.3	7.4	2.3	.7	2.1	.9	.1	100.0
Manitoba	388	91	29	20	2	17	7	9	563
	68.9	16.2	5.2	3.6	.4	3.0	1.2	1.6	100.0
Sask.	351	82	45	25	2	10	13	7	535
	65.6	15.3	8.4	4.7	.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	100.0
Alberta	659	252	75	29	4	22	8	7	1,056
	62.4	23.9	7.1	2.8	.4	2.1	.8	.7	100.0
B.C.	473	237	120	23	2	29	20	7	911
	51.9	26.0	13.2	2.5	.2	3.2	2.2	.8	100.0
Total	7,564	1,717	739	267	158	285	173	80	10,983
	68.9	15.6	6.7	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.6	.7	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 17C

Rank by Country of Citizenship and Province

1976-77

Assistant Professor	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other Europe	Other Country	NR	Total
Newfoundland	189	50	40	12	1	6	9	1	308
	61.4	16.2	13.0	3.9	.3	2.0	2.9	.3	100.0
P.E.I.	34	10	1	1	-	2	-	-	48
	70.8	20.8	2.1	2.1		4.2			100.0
Nova Scotia	386	103	26	9	6	15	10	11	566
	68.2	18.2	4.6	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.9	100.0
New Brunswick	279	36	8	9	10	12	12	8	374
	74.6	9.6	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.1	100.0
Quebec	1,653	171	46	33	135	54	62	9	2,163
	76.4	7.9	2.1	1.5	6.2	2.5	2.9	.4	100.0
Ontario	2,276	501	175	95	38	59	60	8	3,212
	70.9	15.6	5.5	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.9	.3	100.0
Manitoba	344	78	30	14	1	5	14	18	504
	68.3	15.5	6.0	2.8	.2	1.0	2.8	3.6	100.0
Sask.	180	59	26	12	3	3	8	2	293
	61.4	20.1	8.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	2.7	.7	100.0
Alberta	359	118	51	12	2	5	10	-	557
	64.5	21.2	9.2	2.2	.4	.9	1.8		100.0
B.C.	442	278	97	26	4	18	27	14	906
	48.8	30.7	10.7	2.9	.4	2.0	3.0	1.6	100.0
Total	6,142	1,404	500	223	200	179	212	71	8,931
	68.8	15.7	5.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	.8	100.0

All Institutions
Row Percentages

UCASS
Table 17D

Rank by Country of Citizenship and Province

1976-77

Lecturer & Other Ranks	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other Europe	Other Country	NR	Total
Newfoundland	43	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	53
	81.1	9.4	9.4						100.0
P.E.I.	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	81.8	18.2							100.0
Nova Scotia	140	21	8	2	1	1	3	2	178
	78.7	11.8	4.5	1.1	.6	.6	1.7	1.1	100.0
New Brunswick	156	9	4	2	5	2	4	7	189
	82.5	4.8	2.1	1.1	2.7	1.1	2.1	3.7	100.0
Quebec	676	24	11	6	45	28	22	11	823
	82.1	2.9	1.3	.7	5.5	3.4	2.7	1.3	100.0
Ontario	1,462	152	70	40	18	33	19	3	1,797
	81.4	8.5	3.9	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.1	.2	100.0
Manitoba	94	16	8	1	-	1	-	12	132
	71.2	12.1	6.1	.8		.8		9.1	100.0
Sask.	92	17	7	5	-	-	3	-	124
	74.2	13.7	5.7	4.0			2.4		100.0
Alberta	153	32	11	7	-	1	4	1	209
	73.2	15.3	5.3	3.4		.5	1.9	.5	100.0
B.C.	199	35	18	5	4	7	9	9	286
	69.6	12.2	6.3	1.8	1.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	100.0
Total	3,024	313	142	68	73	73	64	45	3,802
	79.5	8.2	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.2	100.0

The assistant professor rank has marginally lower percentages of Canadians than the associate. The Maritimes and the western provinces have the highest proportions of Americans at this rank, and Quebec and New Brunswick the lowest.

Although constituting only 12% of total faculty, the Lecturer and Below category has the highest percentage of Canadians. In the provinces with small university systems, numbers are too low to establish valid percentages.

Table 18 provides data on country of origin of first degree for the different ranks, and suggests a possible pattern of citizenship at the time of appointment. The percentage of United Kingdom first degrees is higher than that of United States in the full professor category. The percentage of Canadian first degrees is significantly lower (55%) than the percentage of Canadian citizens in this rank (77% in Table 16). Since country of first degree is usually country of birth, it can be assumed that large numbers of Canadian full professors were born and educated in the United Kingdom.

The proportion of British first degrees is considerably lower in the other ranks, where American degrees predominate. The percentage of Other Commonwealth first degrees is also higher in the full and associate professor categories than in the lower ranks. French and Belgian first degrees are most common at the assistant professor level.

All Institutions
Column Percentages

Faculty Rank by Country of Origin
of First Degree 1976-77

UCASS
Table 18

Country of First Degree	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Lecturer & Rank Below	Other	TOTAL
Canada	4,345	5,810	5,279	1,706	824	17,964
	54.8	52.9	59.1	67.4	64.9	56.8
U.S.A.	1,090	2,161	1,712	305	124	5,392
	13.8	19.7	19.2	12.0	9.8	17.0
U.K.	1,172	1,234	663	120	88	3,277
	14.8	11.2	7.4	4.7	6.9	10.4
Other Commonwealth	356	411	254	38	38	1,097
	4.5	3.7	2.8	1.5	3.0	3.5
France & Belgium	136	283	284	72	24	799
	1.7	2.6	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.5
Other European	495	513	273	71	65	1,417
	6.2	4.7	3.1	2.8	5.1	4.5
Other Country	257	419	280	62	59	1,077
	3.2	3.8	3.1	2.5	4.7	3.4
Not Applicable (No Degree)	30	67	65	55	30	247
	.4	.6	.7	2.2	2.4	.8
Not Reported	48	85	121	104	17	375
	.6	.8	1.4	4.1	1.3	1.2
Total	7,929	10,983	8,931	2,533	1,269	31,645
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19 records a significant increase in the numbers of faculty with highest degrees from Canada. Only one-third of full professors hold Canadian advanced degrees. In the assistant professor category, however, more than one-half are Canadian. There is a sharp decline in the percentage of British degrees below the rank of associate professor (and of American degrees below the assistant level). A trend towards increased hiring of Canadian graduates is especially evident in the lecturer category, although total numbers are small. Since many in this group may not be permanent appointments, the increase in the percentage of Canadian degrees between the associate and assistant ranks is the most significant indicator of the change in hiring patterns.

3.7 Previous Employment of University Teachers

The nature of employment immediately before the current appointment is related to a staff member's age, subject area, and academic qualifications. Table 20 shows that non-Canadian faculty have more university teaching experience than Canadian citizens. Only one-third of Canadians report university teaching as their previous employment, as opposed to 54% for both landed immigrants and visa holders. The percentage of Canadians in most of the other employment categories is much higher than in the university categories. These differences reflect the relative percentages of Canadian and non-Canadian faculty in various disciplines, for as we have seen, Canadian teachers are predominant in the professional and applied areas, where non-university experience is most common.

All Institutions
Column Percentages

UCASS
Table 19

Faculty Rank by Country of Origin
of Highest Degree 1976-77

Country of Highest Degree	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Lecturer & Rank Below	Other	Total
Canada	2,648	4,218	4,657	1,695	842	14,060
	33.4	38.4	52.1	66.9	66.4	44.4
U.S.A.	2,833	4,048	2,780	405	204	10,268
	35.7	36.9	31.1	15.9	16.1	32.5
U.K.	1,404	1,367	594	101	65	3,331
	17.7	12.4	6.7	4.0	5.1	11.2
Other	150	155	100	19	18	442
Commonwealth	1.9	1.4	1.1	.8	1.4	1.4
France &	265	519	350	62	27	1,223
Belgium	3.3	4.7	3.9	2.5	2.1	3.9
Other	459	443	189	49	43	1,183
European	5.8	4.0	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.7
Other	100	95	72	27	24	318
Country	1.3	.9	.8	1.1	1.9	1.0
Not Applicable	30	67	65	55	30	247
(No Degree)	.4	.6	.7	2.2	2.4	.8
Not Reported	40	71	124	122	16	373
	.5	.6	1.4	4.8	1.3	1.2
Total	7,929	10,983	8,931	2,533	1,269	31,645
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

All Institutions
Column Percentages

UCASS
Table 20

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Previous Employment 1976-77

	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Univ. Teaching	7,642	3,526	279	408	11,855
	33.5	53.8	54.2	23.2	37.5
Univ. Non-Teaching	325	137	9	4	475
	1.4	2.1	1.8	.2	1.5
Non-Univ. Teaching	1,592	295	13	33	1,933
	7.0	4.5	2.5	1.9	6.1
Non-Univ. Non-Teaching	222	36	4	7	269
	1.0	.6	.8	.4	.9
Student	4,970	1,361	95	116	6,542
	21.8	20.8	18.5	6.6	20.7
Hospital	931	195	10	19	1,155
	4.1	3.0	1.9	1.1	3.7
Military	155	16	4	1	176
	.7	.2	.8	.1	.6
Government	1,482	176	8	30	1,696
	6.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	5.4
Industry	1,167	195	17	32	1,411
	5.1	3.0	3.3	1.8	4.5
Self-Employed	552	76	4	10	642
	2.4	1.2	.8	.6	2.0
Other	587	185	7	12	791
	2.6	2.8	1.4	.7	2.5
Unknown	3,189	359	65	1,087	4,700
	14.0	5.5	12.6	61.8	14.9
Total	22,814	6,557	515	1,759	31,645
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The student category as a percentage of total faculty in each immigration status group is another indicator of increased hiring of Canadians. Although the percentage differences are small, it appears that Canadians are more likely to have been students prior to their current appointments.

Table 21 reports location of previous employment for universities with less than 20% non-reported for this element. Approximately 69% of all faculty are included in the sample, which excludes Quebec and British Columbia, the provinces having the lowest and highest percentages of foreign faculty. A significant percentage of Canadian faculty were employed outside the country immediately before their current appointments. Some of these people are landed immigrants who have become citizens after several years at one Canadian university; others are native-born Canadians who worked or studied abroad, perhaps completing graduate degrees in other countries. About 25% of the landed immigrants were employed in Canada before their current appointment. This group could also include citizens of other countries who completed graduate degrees in Canada. The remaining 75% of the landed immigrants could have obtained their residence status at the time their current appointments began. Half

Column Percentages

Institutions with less than 20% NR for this element

UCASS Table 21

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Country of Previous Employment 1976-77

(Quebec and British Columbia data excluded)

Country of Previous Employment	Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
Canada	10,431	1,341	39	102	11,913
	66.1	25.1	11.6	28.3	54.6
U.S.A.	2,707	2,670	194	78	5,649
	17.2	50.0	57.7	21.6	25.9
U.K.	908	621	40	30	1,599
	5.8	11.6	11.9	8.3	7.3
Other Commonwealth	227	201	9	4	441
	1.4	3.8	2.7	1.1	2.0
France & Belgium	111	54	3	2	170
	.7	1.0	.9	.6	.8
Other European	238	158	16	8	420
	1.5	3.0	4.8	2.2	1.9
Other Country	168	97	16	4	285
	1.1	1.8	4.8	1.1	1.3
Not Reported	996	199	19	133	1,347
	6.3	3.7	5.7	36.8	6.2
Total	15,786	5,341	336	361	21,824
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

of all landed immigrants were employed in the United States, as were a somewhat higher proportion of visa holders.

3.8 Age and Year of First Appointment

Tables 22 and 23 report age in 1976 and year of initial appointment in the university. Both variables are closely related to the faculty member's academic rank. Preliminary tabulations revealed that the correlations between age and rank, and age and year of appointment were approximately the same for Canadian and non-Canadian faculty.

Table 22 shows a high percentage of Canadian citizens in the small group age 24 and under. Naturally most of these people would be in the ranks below assistant professor. The age group 25-34 has the lowest percentage of Canadians and the highest percentage of employment visas. Landed immigrants are slightly over 25% of this age group, the same proportion as those in the 35-44 category. Since the 35-44 year-olds have probably been in Canada for a longer period, there may have been even more landed immigrants in this group when they were originally appointed. The 35-44 group is the largest numerically, and has the highest number of landed immigrants. Most associate professors are in this age range.

Participating Institutions

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status by Age

UCASS
Table 22

1976-77

Age		Canadian Citizens	Landed Immigrants	Employment & Other Visas	Unknown	Total
24 and under		73	6	7	4	90
	%→	81.0	6.7	7.8	4.4	100.0
	%↓	.4	.1	1.6	.3	.3
25 - 34		4,298	1,645	202	403	6,548
	%→	64.6	25.1	3.1	6.2	100.0
	%↓	22.7	27.8	47.1	24.7	24.3
35 - 44		7,329	2,747	141	727	10,944
	%→	67.0	25.1	1.3	6.6	100.0
	%↓	38.7	46.4	32.9	44.6	40.6
45 - 54		4,773	1,207	38	368	6,386
	%→	74.7	18.9	.6	5.8	100.0
	%↓	25.2	20.4	8.9	22.6	23.7
55 - 64		2,264	271	26	123	2,684
	%→	84.4	10.1	1.0	4.6	100.0
	%↓	12.0	4.6	6.1	7.5	10.0
65 and over		120	17	8	4	149
	%→	80.5	11.4	5.4	2.7	100.0
	%↓	.6	.3	1.9	.3	.6
Age NR		93	26	7	2	128
	%→	73.2	19.7	5.5	1.6	100.0
	%↓	.5	.4	1.6	.1	.5
Total		18,950	5,919	429	1,631	26,929
		70.4	22.0	1.6	6.1	100.0

The percentage of Canadian citizens increases significantly in the upper age ranges. As we have seen (Table 15), the percentage of Canadians is also higher in the full professor category. The percentage of Canadians in the 55-64 age group is nearly 85%, higher than in any other category. However, this group is comparatively small (only 10% of the total faculty). The even smaller group age 65 and over is similar to the previous category.

Table 23 shows the year of first appointment at the present institution for all faculty reported in 1976-77. The high numbers of Canadians and landed immigrants still on staff who were first appointed in the late 1960's are evidence of the rapid expansion of university faculties during that period. Employment visas are naturally most numerous for 1976, since most are issued for one year or less. There are still faculty reported to be on employment visas who were first appointed at their current institution in 1967 or 1968. The very few visa holders reported for earlier years may represent reporting errors rather than staff continuously employed on temporary permits for ten or more years.

Table 23 also provides some evidence of the number of years spent in Canada before landed immigrants become citizens. Landed immigrants appointed in the peak year, 1969, would have been eligible for citizenship in 1974. However, in 1976, high percentages of landed immigrants are still reported from even earlier years of appointment. The per-

UCASS
Table 23

Faculty Citizenship and Immigration Status in 1976
by Year of Appointment

All Institutions
Row Percentages

Year of Appointment	Canadian Citizens		Landed Immigrants		Employment & Other Visas		Unknown		Total	
1929	1	100.0							1	100.0
1930-39	36	97.3	1						37	100.0
1940-49	507	94.2	13	2.4			18	3.4	538	100.0
1950-59	1,763	90.6	95	4.9	1	.1	88	4.5	1,947	100.0
1960	337	83.0	43	10.6	-		26	6.4	406	100.0
1961	439	85.9	50	9.8	1	.2	21	4.1	511	100.0
1962	459	80.7	81	14.2	2	.4	27	4.8	569	100.0
1963	585	81.0	84	11.6	1	.1	52	7.2	722	100.0
1964	756	78.6	146	15.2	-		60	6.2	962	100.0
1965	1,118	77.3	231	16.0	1	.1	97	6.7	1,447	100.0
1966	1,301	76.2	303	17.7	2	.1	102	6.0	1,708	100.0
1967	1,507	71.7	447	21.3	11	.5	136	6.5	2,101	100.0
1968	1,559	68.1	587	25.7	12	.5	130	5.7	2,288	100.0
1969	1,820	68.1	699	26.1	20	.8	135	5.1	2,674	100.0
1970	1,619	67.4	633	26.4	23	1.0	127	5.3	2,402	100.0
1971	1,541	68.6	563	25.1	36	1.6	107	4.8	2,247	100.0
1972	1,168	67.2	457	26.3	27	1.6	85	4.9	1,737	100.0
1973	1,253	69.7	422	23.5	38	2.1	86	4.8	1,799	100.0
1974	1,375	66.8	522	25.4	56	2.7	106	5.2	2,059	100.0
1975	1,611	67.2	571	23.8	81	3.4	135	5.6	2,398	100.0
1976	1,733	65.2	565	21.3	195	7.3	166	6.2	2,659	100.0
Unknown	326	75.3	44	10.2	8	1.9	55	12.7	433	100.0
Total	22,814 72.1		6,557 20.7		515 1.6		1,759 5.6		31,645 100.0	

centage of landed immigrants declines significantly for those appointed prior to 1968. Faculty appointed in the 50's are over 90% Canadian. Although the figures in Table 23 seem to indicate a decrease in the percentage of landed immigrants and an increase in that of visa holders appointed in each year since 1972, the temporary nature of the visa appointments probably accounts for much of the apparent trend.

Some of the Canadian citizens appointed since 1970 may have been landed immigrants when first hired, but by far the largest number would be Canadian citizens of long-standing. Data on citizenship of newly appointed faculty at Ontario universities (Table 24) show a gradual increase in the proportion of Canadians hired in each year since 1974-75, reflecting the increasing availability of highly qualified Canadians, and efforts by government and the universities to ensure that full consideration is given to Canadian applicants. Since 1976, immigration status (at the time the offer of employment was made) has been recorded for the non-Canadian appointees. Most are landed immigrants and between 80% and 90% were previously employed in Canada It appears that in Ontario at least, very few faculty now receive landed immigrant status as a result of academic appointments. The decline in foreign appointments is in part a consequence of the restrictive immigration policy described in the first part of this report. More positively, it reflects the new strength of Canadian graduate programmes. If country of highest degree data were also available for the Ontario new appointments, the Canadian percentage would probably be very high, since

Row Percentages

UCASS

Table 24

Citizenship of Newly Appointed Full-Time Academic Staff at Ontario Universities

(as of 1 October in each academic year)

	Canada	U.S.	U.K.	Other Commonw.	France & Belgium	Other European	Other Country	NR	Total
1974-75	654 63.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035 100.0
1975-76	546 63.5	146 17.0	64 7.4	34 4.0	7 .8	26 3.0	37 4.3	2 .2	862 100.0
1976-77	551 69.6	113 14.2	51 6.4	27 3.4	8 1.0	24 3.0	17 2.1	-	791 100.0
1977-78	600 71.4	110 13.1	59 7.0	18 2.1	11 1.3	13 1.5	29 3.5	1 .1	841 100.0
1978-79	549 76.8	64 9.0	45 6.3	24 3.4	10 1.1	8 1.1	15 2.1	-	715 100.0

many landed immigrants are the products of Canadian graduate schools. The pre-1960's situation, which saw Canadians forced to go abroad for advanced training, has been reversed; Canadian universities now attract large numbers of foreign students, particularly at the Ph.D. level.

4.0 CONCLUSION

At a time when most provincial governments in Canada are hard pressed to provide their university institutions with sufficient resources to meet the challenges of the 1980's, the benefits of an open international view of higher education may have become obscured. While the present study was not intended as a defence of the values of international education, it is hoped that the information and analysis included here will provide those involved in policy-making with a more adequate understanding about the numbers and characteristics of non-Canadian students and faculty in Canadian universities. The major results and conclusions of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. The student tables demonstrate a substantial improvement in the reporting of citizenship and immigration status to Statistics Canada between 1975-76 and 1977-78.

2. The USIS data also provide evidence that non-Canadian student enrolment in Canada has not increased in recent years at a rate much greater than total enrolment. Changes in immigration regulations have, however, significantly altered the relative proportions of the landed immigrant and visa student categories within the non-Canadian student population.

3. The faculty statistical report shows that the reporting of citizenship and immigration status through the UCASS system has also been improved.

4. The faculty tables reporting country of citizenship and country where highest degree was earned indicate the indebtedness of our universities to the more established graduate schools in the United States and Europe. The rapid expansion of Canadian universities during the 1960's and early 1970's was made possible only by the accessibility of foreign graduate schools to Canadian students and by the appointment of non-Canadian faculty in areas where qualified Canadians were unavailable.